The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,871.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Terms of Subscription to the Bombay Gazette [illegible] as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—Delivered free.

In Advance. In Arrear.

Per Annum [illegible] Per Annum [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible] Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible] Quarterly [illegible]
Monthly [illegible] 6 Monthly [illegible]

To Subscribers Upcountry.

In Advance. In Arrear.

Per Annum ... Rs. [illegible] Per Annum ... Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible] Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly ... 10 Quarterly [illegible]
Monthly ... 4 Monthly [illegible]

[illegible] Postage [illegible]

[illegible] between [illegible]

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] Languages double the above.

[illegible] which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] will be charged for at our [illegible]

[illegible] will be inserted for less than One Rupee, [illegible] made in Cash.

[illegible] are charged according to the space [illegible] 12 lines of which go to the [illegible]

[illegible]: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

[illegible], Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 1420 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible], on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1877, at 4 [illegible] Carwar, [illegible], Cochin, [illegible], Madras, Coconada, [illegible], Gopalpore, False Point and at any [illegible]

[illegible] she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, [illegible], Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and [illegible]

[illegible] can be booked fortnightly by [illegible] Company's [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from [illegible], with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSERH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1061 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "PACHUMBA" 600 Tons, 140 N. P., Commander A. J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	422	415	84
[illegible]	[illegible]	22	9
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	24	14
[illegible]	60	24	21
[illegible]	50	24	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	24	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible], to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
[illegible], to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
[illegible], to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and [illegible] on Board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at [illegible]. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For further information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 400 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July, and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,[illegible] Tons Register, 400 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,900 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. MEAD, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

[illegible] desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may [illegible] at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra [illegible]

[illegible] & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will [illegible] any information required by [illegible]

[illegible], &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND,
VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail about the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,[illegible] Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 20th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. [illegible] are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, [illegible] with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following [illegible] the Railway journey from Naples to [illegible] from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, [illegible]:—

FARES.

[illegible]	Rs. 575
Do. [illegible] Naples	" 450
Do. [illegible]	" 500
Do. [illegible]	" 400

A [illegible] Alexandria every Friday.

For passage [illegible] apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

or to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, [illegible] and Co. are the [illegible] Agents for this Line in [illegible] Liverpool respectively. [illegible] Circular Notes, [illegible] Messrs. KING, KING and Co.

Bombay, June 5, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per [illegible] are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the [illegible] and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of [illegible] will be [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] July 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	TRAVANCORE	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. [illegible]	18th July.
(a)	AUSTRALIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	TRIESTE	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. [illegible]	2nd Aug.
(a)	NEPAUL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15th do.
	HYDASPES	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a)	MALWA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] booked to ADEN, [illegible], ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, [illegible] and SOUTHAMPTON [illegible]

A small Steamer leaves the [illegible] at 2 p.m. [illegible] on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible] June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports [illegible]:—

PESHAWUR .. [illegible] C. A. White ... 23rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY .. 2723 450 W. B. Hall ..... 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels. Tons. H.P. Captains.
TANJORE .... 2700 450 W. W. Penfisson, 21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE .. 2000 500 G. N. Hector, 18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.
VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 28 days from Batavia for Port Darwin, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 9th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows:—

12th July.
2nd October.
18th December.

Through Cargo and passengers can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 43 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 63 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 3 p.m., by order of the Proprietor of the Asiatic Printing Press and on account and risk of Mr. Bajeerow Tatia Ravjet the author, Bafar and Learn—

About 2,100 English and Marathi Dictionaries.
" 40 " " bound in cloth.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, precisely at 2 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11, [illegible], or about the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Godown belonging to [illegible], by order of [illegible] and on account and at the risk of Messrs Volkart Brothers,

1,300 Bags containing 410 candies (more or less) white and red wheat consisting of 12 annas white and 4 annas red wheat.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RESIDENCES AT BANDORA.

Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for sale in one lot by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July 1877, at 3 o'clock at their auction rooms, Apollo Street, Bombay, the following highly desirable properties, viz.:—"Bandora House" and "Bandora Cottage." The former is a large first-class upper-storied Bungalow on the Bandora High road, lately occupied by the Parsee Boarding School, and the latter is a small upper storied Bungalow in the same compound.

The compound contains about 2,673 square yards. There is a well, and the usual outbuildings, and a pucka chunam wall surrounds the compound.

The property is in perfect repair, and can be viewed at any time.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, and of the Auctioneers.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the growing deficits in the Revenue of the Port Trust, and other business.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th July 1877.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

Also, all information given regarding buying and selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Superior Red and Yellow MOORUM or EARTH for FILLING in and for GARDENING PURPOSES, also excellent stone for Rubble, road metal, &c., and Gaddia can be had at the "Flag Staff Hill," Worlee, at the following rates:—

Red and Yellow Moorum or earth, Royalty per brass or 100 cubic feet		As. 8
Rubble, road metal	Do. Do.	12
Gaddia Royalty per cart load		6

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE BANDARIA,
Agent to the Proprietor "Flag Staff Hill."

23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th July 1877.

RAIN GAUGES.
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Rs. 12 complete.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
" 2	PRINCE	" 30	3 4
" 3	TRIUMPH	" 28	3 0
" 4	IONE	" 24	2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
" 6	MEDON	" 20	2 4
" 7	BIJOUX	" 18	2 0
" 8	NYDIA	" 18	2 0
" 9	NYMPH	" 16	1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
" 11	ASSOCIATE	" 18	2 0
" 12	CONSTANTIA	" 15	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
" 14	ZULEIKA	" 15	1 12

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing the above Manufactory prominently to notice, it being, as he believes, the first of its kind in India, and respectfully solicits the favor of an inspection of the different brands above enumerated.

He submits that, in point of design, elegance of finish, and general get up, they are unapproachable, rivaling those from the best known CONTINENTAL MANUFACTORIES, and he invites the true criterion of excellence—Public trial—with confidence.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

MEERSCHAUM CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
FANCY CIGARETTE CASES.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

15, South Road, 11th July 1877.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Society [illegible] held at [illegible] on the 11th [illegible] Resolution [illegible] to India should be [illegible] to a Society to be [illegible] under the [illegible] Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India [illegible]

At the [illegible] Mr. F. T. ATKINS, 15, South Road, [illegible] under Section 176 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866.

The undersigned requests that all persons having claims against the [illegible] will present them to him, [illegible] with evidence [illegible] at 15, South Road, [illegible] of August 1877, after which [illegible]

F. T. ATKINS.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, the OFFICES in Church Gate Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. H. CLASON and Co. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the [illegible] Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. [illegible]. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba for Rs. 125 and 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Residence of the late H. GAMBLE, Esq., in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, at present in the occupation of Messrs. RADELIA and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, on the sea side, next door to Kessowjee Naik, Esquire. May be had on very advantageous terms. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two entire HOUSES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 300 and Rs. 600.

Four RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 75, 80, 150, and 150.

A RESIDENCE in Military Square for Rs. 55.

Two RESIDENCES in Apollo Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 150.

Two RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 100.

RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings at moderate rents.

The first and third FLOORS of a house next to Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 50 and 40 respectively.

A suite of ROOMS in the Fort, above Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 60.

The first, second and top FLOORS of a house at Khetwady, known as Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Ram's house. Rent Rs. 30 each.

Several OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS in different parts of the Fort. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SALES of ABKARI and MADRAI FARMS, in the Southern villages of the Alibag Taluka, in the Colaba Collectorate, for the twelve months from 1st August 1877 to 31st July 1878 (and not for five months as stated in the Collector's notice dated 4th instant) will be held before the Acting Collector of Colaba at Alibag, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, and the following days.

For further particulars, application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

G. W. ELLIOT,
Acting Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 12th July 1877.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.
NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st of August next the charges for admission to the BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Subscription for gentlemen per month	4	0
Non-Subscribers for each Bath	0	4
Subscription for Ladies per month	2	0
Children and pupils of the local Schools on non-Subscriber's days	0	2

By order of the Committee,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary Breach Candy Swimming Bath.

Bombay, 14th July 1877.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August the 6th, at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 12th July 1877.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August the 6th, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 12th July 1877.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August 6th, at 6 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor or Auditors and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 12th July 1877.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No credit advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a quiet HORSE, trained to go [illegible] single and double Harness. [illegible], J. FRANK, Apollo Street, Fort. Price about 250 Rupees.

FOR SALE, a pair of diagonal ENGINES, 10 H. P., with a [illegible], having also a large Driving Pulley. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a TRUNK ENGINE, 24 H. P., well [illegible] and could be easily [illegible]. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE.—A strong serviceable BAY CAPE HORSE. Apply to MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE.—STYLISH MAIL PHAETON in capital order. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

WANTED.—An Experienced HEAD CLERK and an ASSISTANT. Apply Shipping Office.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] from [illegible] the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to [illegible] with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the [illegible]

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantage which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing [illegible] before the public, have been [illegible] in England by the extensive use which is made [illegible] of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

[illegible] Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others [illegible] on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of [illegible] Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the [illegible] should not be also [illegible] valuable by Advertisers in India. [illegible] increasing number of Native Railway Passengers [illegible] trunk lines of Western India [illegible] that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their [illegible] at Railway Stations a decided means of extending [illegible]

And as nearly all Travellers [illegible] Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash	Rs. 6	0
Do. Pints, do.	" 4	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FOOTBALL, POLO JERSEYS, &c.
BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed their Special Shipment for the coming season. They are of the best manufacture, fast colours, and may be relied upon for strength and wear:—

FINE WHITE LAMB'S WOOL, all Sizes " SCARLET " " " LIGHT BLUE " " " BLUE and WHITE MERINO STRIPED " SCARLET " "	Rs. 6-8 each.
SILK for KUMMERBANDS to match all the above colours	" 2-0 yard.
WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS	" 3-8 each.
WHITE HONEY COMB LONG SCARVES	" 2-8 "
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, RIBBED COTTON, MERINO and REAL HAND KNIT	" 4-8 to " 6-8 Pair.

CRICKETING, BOATING SUITS, &c.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 35-0

Suits Trimmed to Match Club Colours.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk	Rs 8-8

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

THE BEST SEEDS
ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON AND SONS,

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, FARM SEEDS, GRASS SEEDS, Best Quality only. Delivered Free to any Port in England. PACKED by Messrs. SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM WHICH ENSURES THEIR ARRIVAL IN DRY AND FRESH CONDITION.

PRICED LISTS Post Free to any part of the World. NO AGENTS. See Trade Mark on every packet. A Remittance must accompany every order. Prompt despatch Guaranteed.

PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE—

VEGETABLE SEEDS, 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s., 210s. each. FLOWER SEEDS, 10s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s. each

FARM AND GRASS SEEDS, 84s., 165s., 200s., 400s. and upwards.

Each Assortment contains best and most suitable kinds.

SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN, READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL.

DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE AND COMPANY,
89, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

All quotations subject to the fluctuations of the Market.

PALE ALE AND STOUT.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Bass' Beer, in Quarts, by Stone, 5-8 to	5 12
" Pints	3-8 to 3 11
Our Own, in Quarts	5 0
" Pints	3 0
Guinness's Stout, in Quarts 5-8 to	5 12
" Pints 3-8 to	3 12

SHERRY WINE.

Pale or Golden	[illegible] 0
" Fine	20 0
" Very Fine	22 0
Amontillado	24 0
Vin De Pasto	24 0

CLARET.

Breakfast	10 0
Do. in pints	7 0
Dinner	14 0
After Dinner	18 0
Do.	7 0
Chateau la Rose, in Quarts	28 0
Chateau Lafitte	27 0

CHAMPAGNE AND HOCK.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
F. Giesler & Co., Quarts	48 0
" Pints	25 0
De St. Marceaux, Quarts	48 0
" Pints	25 [illegible]
Jules Mumm & Co., Quarts	40 0
" Pints	21 0
Best Dry, in Quarts	30 0
" Pints	16 0
Hock "still," very fine, 18, 20, 22 and	24 0
" in Pints Rs. 12 and	14 0

BRANDY.

[illegible] Rs. 21 and	30 0
Hennessy and Co. .... Rs. 20½, 30 and	33 0
Pinet and Co	30 0
J. Denis Mounie and Co.	[illegible]
Jules Robin and Co.	22 0
J. and F. Martell	27 0
[illegible] Castillon & Co.	22 0
C. Dunnaby .... Rs. 21, 23 and	28 0
Lower qualities from	15 0
Cherry Brandy .... Rs. 12 and	15 0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Whiskey, Kenahan's, L.L.	22 0
Whiskey, by Crabbie	16 0
Jamaica Rum do.	20 0
Old Tom, by S. Board	16 0
Do. Booth & Sons	17 0
Do. Vaughan Jones	17 0
Do. C. Gordon and Co.	17 0
Gin Square bottles	22 0
Orange Bitters	17 0
Spirit of Wine	15 0
Brandy Bitters	12 0
Vermouth	14 0
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie & Gordon	15 0
Curacoa, Quarts .... Rs. 30 and	33 0
Do Pints .... Rs. 20 and	24 0
Noyeau, Vanille, Anisette and Rose .... Rs. 18 and	24 0

PORT WINE.

One Grape	18 0
Old Draught	22 0
Old Bottled Invalid's Wine	24 0

GILMAN'S STORES by Crosse and Blackwell and others.

Also CUTLER, PALMER'S AND C. BOUNVIALLE'S WINES at their Prices.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
No. 11, FORBES STREET,

HAS constantly on sale an assortment of Gold and Silver, Hunting and Open-face WATCHES, both English and Geneva, of the best Manufacturers, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, also Aneroid Clocks in great variety.

All goods guaranteed and at the reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electro-plating and gilding on any metal carefully performed.

Work guaranteed and rates low.

[illegible]

COPY OF CERTIFICATE FROM Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., [illegible] in Meadow Street.

Mr. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE leaves our service to-day, on account of our [illegible] business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers and the Public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been [illegible] in our employ, and has proved himself a [illegible] workman, steady, industrious, intelligent and trustworthy. [illegible] in the [illegible] Customers and Owners of Watches may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 18[illegible].

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

A FURTHER ADDITION OF 397 CASH PRIZES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUBSCRIBING PUBLIC.

IN [illegible] the Public of Poona and Outstations for the support [illegible] by him, the Proprietor of the Lanowlee Hotel [illegible] H. M.'s Government of Bombay [illegible] to convert their [illegible] Cash Prizes to the Lottery, he hopes that the [illegible] which will enable him to make an early arrangement for the drawing of the Lottery.

[illegible]

[illegible]

31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large Bungalow, [illegible], styled Lanowlee Hotel, [illegible] Rs. 20,000, including land.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanised roof, styled Lanowlee [illegible], including land.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, [illegible], Hotel, [illegible] including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize " 1,000	5 Prizes " 100	100 Prizes " 10
1 Prize " 500	10 Prizes " 50	250 Prizes " 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1.—[illegible], Kalbadevie Road.
2.—Jehangier [illegible], Fort.
3.—[illegible]
4.—[illegible], Kalbadevie Road.
5.—[illegible]
6.—[illegible]
7.—[illegible]
8.—[illegible]
9.—[illegible]

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay:—

Suits made, just as you like them	from Rs. 25	worth Rs.	0
Suits made in the latest fashion	" 18	to "	22
Fine coloured Linen and Cotton Drill Suits	" 14	to "	18
Parasols, Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca	" 2	to "	4

ALLAN'S GLYCONION WATERPROOF SUITS .... Rs. 8

REGIMENTAL CAPES, ALL SIZES.

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
at
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
5, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & Co.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co., Agents,
Calcutta.

NEW WATER-COLOUR
DRAWINGS BY
LOUIS FRANK.

POONA:—"View on the Moota Mulla."
" "The Parbuttay Lake."
MATHERAN:—"Porcupine Point."
" "View near the Bund."
" "Sketch near the Sanitarium."
MAHABLESHWUR:—"View from Arthur's Seat."
" "Below the Yenna Falls."
BURMAH:—"View on the Salween."

Also Sketches in the [illegible] Valley, of [illegible], Nubble Falls, &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

REMY, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

JUST ISSUED,
A thoroughly revised
PRICED LIST
OF
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DESSERT REQUISITES,
TEAS, BISCUITS,
AND GENERAL
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen. . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.

Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints " " " 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	Rs. 2 9

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."

Price complete, Rs. 30.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs. a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy .... Per bottle Rs. 2 and	3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1 0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium .... Pint.	1 4
Ditto .... Quart.	2 4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium .... Pint.	1 0
Ditto .... Quart.	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1 0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1 0
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Rs. 1-8 and	3 0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
[illegible] HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CARRIAGE.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements.
Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence,
Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism.
Landaulet-Brougham.
CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarence, Barouches and Coupe with or without coach-box and Withworth's Steel Perch.
WAGGONETTES, Waggonette rail body of moveable to Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.
PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.
MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American Pattern.
BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London and Vienna*.
BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palanquin, [illegible] with low venetian, Berline, [illegible], newest design for 1 or 2 horses.
BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break Omnibus, Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.
BUGGIES, Gigs, Tiburys, Mylords, Dacs, &c. with Rumble Spiders.
DOG CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and break.

FOR SALE—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, from whom Proposal Forms and all further information can be obtained on application.

J. GORDON,
33, Elphinstone Circle. Agent for Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June 1877, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 13th July 1877.

LOST, in transit from Ahmedabad to Bombay on the 1[illegible] June 1877, while being forwarded by Post to my address, a SHARE RECEIPT No. 1,373 for one share No. 1,375 in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, standing in the name of MAHASOOKHRAM [illegible], notice whereof has been given to the said Company on the [illegible] idem. Any person finding the same will please notify at the Company's Office in Meadow Street, Fort.

નાહાનાભાઈ વલભજી શેરના દલાલ.

NANABHOY VULUBHJEE,
Share Broker.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE of THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of FOUR BUNGALOWS and OUTHOUSES at Parel.

Plans, specification and conditions of contract may be inspected at my Office, where also Forms of Tender may be obtained on application.

Tenders on these forms only, endorsed "Tender for four Bungalows at Parel," addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his Office up till Noon of the 31st instant.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 12th July 1877.

DRILL BOOKS
FOR
VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD EXERCISE and Evolutions of Infantry	As. 12
RIFLE EXERCISES and Musketry Instruction	As. 12
INFANTRY SWORD EXERCISE	As. 8

THACKER & CO.,
Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. JAMES McDONALD, }
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDONALD, } With Assistants.

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. SHEATON, }
Head Mistress—Mrs. [illegible], } With Assistants.

Music Master—Mr. JOSEPH SCHMIDT.
French Master—Signor [illegible].

D. C. BOYD, }
D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Sheaton.

Bombay, December, 1876.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is enclosed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated [illegible] to that of any other [illegible]

DOS WORKS.—NEWPORT, [illegible]

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS.

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, [illegible], Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Distress, sensation of the [illegible] and other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are [illegible] mild in operation, and grateful to the Stomach [illegible] promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "WHELPTON'S" [illegible] If you ask for "SCOTT'S PILLS" [illegible] a spurious compound [illegible] wrapped in green paper, [illegible] "WILLIAM LAMBERT, [illegible] STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR [illegible]
WITH REPLIES TO "[illegible]"
By "B."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,871.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MECCA, 1450 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Wallace, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Mirya Bay (Rutnagherry) Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 12 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "PACHUMBA" 860 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July, and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND,
VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail about the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do. do.	„ Naples	„ 600
Do.	Naples	„ 470
Do.	Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 5, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CHEOPS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th July.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
	SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haselwood	17th do.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA
VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRISTNAJEE will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 2 p.m., by order of the Proprietor of the Asiatic Printing Press and on account and risk of Mr. Bajeerow Tatia Ravjet the author, Refer and Learn—

About 2,000 English and Marathi Dictionaries.
„ 40 „ „ bound in cloth.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, precisely at 2 p. m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11 Wadachee Gady, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Godown belonging to Gangjee Nurput, by order of Magniram Munsoodass and on account and at the risk of Messrs Volkart Brothers,

1,300 Bags containing 410 candies (more or less) white and red wheat consisting of 12 annas white and 4 annas red wheat.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RESIDENCES AT BANDORA.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for sale in one lot by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th, day of July 1877, at 3 o'clock at their auction rooms, Apollo Street, Bombay, the following highly desirable properties, viz :—"Bandora House" and "Bandora Cottage." The former is a large first-class upper-storied Bungalow on the Bandora High road, lately occupied by the Parsee Boarding School, and the latter is a small upper storied Bungalow in the same compound.

The compound contains about 2,672 square yards. There is a well, and the usual outbuildings, and a pucka chunam wall surrounds the compound.

The property is in perfect repair, and can be viewed at any time.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, and of the Auctioneers.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1877, at 3 o'clock p m., at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the growing deficits in the Revenues of the Port Trust, and other business.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th July 1877.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

Also, all information given regarding buying and selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Superior Red and Yellow MOORUM or EARTH for FILLING in and for GARDENING PURPOSES, also excellent stone for Rubble, road metal, &c., and Gadda can be had at the "Flag Staff Hill." Worlee, at the following rates :—

Red and Yellow Moorum or earth, Royalty per brass or 100 cubic feet			As. 8
Rubble, road metal	Do.	Do.	12
Gadda Royalty per cart load			6

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE RANDABIA,
Agent to the Proprietor "Flag Staff Hill."

23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th July 1877.

RAIN GAUGES.
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Rs. 12 complete.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing the above Manufactory prominently to notice, it being, as he believes, the first of its kind in India, and respectfully solicits the favor of an inspection of the different brands above enumerated.

He submits that, in point of design, elegance of finish, and general get up, they are unapproachable, rivaling those from the best known CONTINENTAL MANUFACTORIES, and he invites the true criterion of excellence—Public trial—with confidence.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

MEERSCHAUM CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
FANCY CIGARETTE CASES.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

15, South Road, 11th July 1877.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Society (convened according to Section 148 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866) held at Allahabad on the 11th June 1877, a special Resolution was passed that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India should be voluntarily WOUND UP and that its business made over to a Society to be established under the name of the New Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India which is to be registered under Act XXI. of 1860.

At the same meeting Mr. F. T. ATKINS, 15, South Road, Allahabad, was appointed sole liquidator with all the powers given to liquidators under Section 174 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866.

The undersigned requests that all persons having claims against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India will present them to him along with evidence in support of their claims at 15, South Road, Allahabad, on or before the 15th of August 1877, after which date no claims will be admitted.

F. T. ATKINS,
Liquidator.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, the OFFICES in Church Gate Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. H. Clason and Co. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba for Rs. 135 and 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Residence of the late H. Gamble, Esq., in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 160. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Radelia and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, on the sea side, next door to Kessowjee Naik, Esquire. May be had on very advantageous terms. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two entire HOUSES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 300 and Rs. 600.

Four RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 75, 90, 150, and 150.

A RESIDENCE in Military Square for Rs. 55.

Two RESIDENCES in Apollo Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 150.

Two RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 100.

RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings at moderate rents.

The first and third FLOORS of a house next to Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 56 and 40 respectively.

A suite of ROOMS in the Fort, above Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 60.

The first, second and top FLOORS of a house at Khetwady, known as Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Liam's house. Rent Rs. 30 each.

Several OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS in different parts of the Fort. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SALES of ABKARI and MADRAI FARMS, in the Southern villages of the Alibag Taluka, in the Colaba Collectorate, for the twelve months from 1st August 1877 to 31st July 1878 (and not for five months as stated in the Collector's notice dated 4th instant) will be held before the Acting Collector of Colaba at Alibag, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, and the following days.

For further particulars, application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

G. W. ELLIOT,
Acting Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 13th July 1877.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.
NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st of August next the charges for admission to the BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be as follows :—

Subscription for gentleman per month	Rs. 4 0
Non-Subscribers for each Bath	0 4
Subscription for Ladies per month	2 0
Children and pupils of the local Schools on non-Subscriber's days	0 2

By order of the Committee,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary Breach Candy Swimming Bath.

Bombay, 14th July 1877.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August the 6th, at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 13th July 1877.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August the 6th, at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 13th July 1877.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August 6th, at 6 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor or Auditors and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 13th July 1877.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a quiet HORSE, trained to go in single and double harness, 16hands high. J. PEARSE, Apollo Street, Fort. Price about 250 Rupees.

FOR SALE, a pair of diagonal ENGINES, 10 H. P., with a Hoist attached, having also a large Driving Pulley. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a TRUNK ENGINE, 24 H. P., well adapted for driving Hydraulic Pumps and could be easily attached to them. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE.—A strong serviceable BAY CAPE HORSE. Apply to MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE.—STYLISH MAIL PHAETON in capital order. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

WANTED.—An Experienced HEAD CLERK and an ASSISTANT. Apply Shipping Office.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash	Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do.	„ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FOOTBALL, POLO JERSEYS, &c.
BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed their Special Shipment for the coming season. They are of the best manufacture, fast colours, and may be relied upon for strength and wear :—

FINE WHITE LAMB'S WOOL, all Sizes	Rs. 6-8 each.	
„ SCARLET „ „		
„ LIGHT BLUE „ „		
„ BLUE and WHITE MERINO STRIPED		
„ SCARLET „ „ „		
SILK for KUMMERBANDS to match all the above colours	„ 2-0	yard.
WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS	„ 3-8	each.
WHITE HONEY COMB LONG SCARVES	„ 2-8	„
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, RIBBED COTTON, MERINO and REAL HAND KNIT	„ 4-8 to „ 6-8	Pair.

CRICKETING, BOATING SUITS, &c.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 35-0

Suits Trimmed to Match Club Colours.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk	Rs 8-8

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

THE BEST SEEDS
ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON AND SONS,

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, FARM SEEDS, GRASS SEEDS, Best Quality only. Delivered Free to any Port in England. PACKED by Messrs. SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM WHICH ENSURES THEIR ARRIVAL IN DRY AND FRESH CONDITION.

Priced Lists Post Free to any part of the World. NO AGENTS. See Trade Mark on every packet.

A Remittance must accompany every order. Prompt despatch Guaranteed.

Packets Specially Selected for every Climate—

VEGETABLE SEEDS, 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s., 210s. each. FLOWER SEEDS, 10s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s. each

FARM AND GRASS SEEDS, 84s., 105s., 200s., 400s. and upwards.

Each Assortment contains best and most suitable kinds.

SUTTON & SONS, The Queen's Seedsmen, READING, Near LONDON, ENGLAND.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL.

DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE AND COMPANY'
39, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

All quotations subject to the fluctuations of the Market.

PALE ALE AND STOUT.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Bass' Beer, in Quarts, by Stone 5-8 to	5 12
„ Pints	3-8 to 3 12
Our Own, in Quarts	5 0
„ Pints	3 0
Guinness's Stout, in Quarts 5-8 to	5 12
„ Pints 3-8 to	3 12

SHERRY WINE.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pale or Golden	16 0
„ Fine	20 0
„ Very Fine	22 0
Amontillado	24 0
Vin De Pasto	24 0

CLARET.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Breakfast	10 0
Do. in pints	6 0
Dinner	14 0
After Dinner	18 0
Do.	7 0
Chateau la Rose, in Quarts	18 0
Chateau Laffite	32 0

CHAMPAGNE AND HOCK.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
F. Giesler & Co., Quarts	48 0
„ Pints	25 0
De St. Marceaux, Quarts	48 0
„ Pint	25 0
Jules Mumm & Co., Quarts	40 0
„ Pints	21 0
Best Dry, in Quarts	30 0
„ Pints	16 0
Hock "Still," very fine..18, 20, 22 and	24 0
„ in Pints....Rs. 12 and	14 0

BRANDY.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Exshaw....Rs. 22 and	36 0
Hennessy and Co .... Rs. 28½, 30 and	33 0
Planat and Co	30 0
J. Denis Mounie and Co	26 0
Jules Robin and Co	22 0
J. and F. Martel	27 0
Penet Castillion & Co	22 0
C. Denneby ....Rs. 21, 23 and	25 0
Lower qualities from	15 0
Cherry Brandy ....Rs. 12 and	15 0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Whiskey, Kenahan's, L.L	22 0
Whiskey, by Crabbie	18 0
Jamaica Rum do.	20 0
Old Tom, by S. Boord	16 0
Do. Booth & Sons	17 0
Do. Vaughan Jones	17 0
Do. C. Gordon and Co	17 0
Gin Square bottles	23 0
Orange Bitters	17 0
Spirit of Wine	15 0
Brandy Bitters	12 0
Vermouth	14 0
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie & Gordon.	15 0
Curacho, Quarts ....Rs. 30 and	36 0
Do Pints ....Rs. 20 and	24 0
Noyeau, Vanille, Anisette and Rose ....Rs. 18 and	24 0

PORT WINE.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
One Grape	15 0
Old Draught	18 0
Old Bottled Invalid's Wine	24 0

OILMAN'S STORES by Crosse and Blackwell and others.

Also CUTLER, PALMER'S AND C. BOUNVIALLE'S WINES at their Prices.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
No. 11, FORBES STREET,

HAS constantly on sale an assortment of Gold and Silver, Hunting and Open-face WATCHES, both English and Geneva, of the best Manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, also American Clocks in great variety.

All goods guaranteed and at the reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electro-plating and gilding on any metal carefully performed. Work guaranteed and rates low.

Certificate.

COPY of CERTIFICATE from Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., Nineteen Years in Business in Meadow Street.

Mr. Pestonjee Framjee leaves our service to-day, on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers and the Public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.
A FURTHER ADDITION OF 397 CASH PRIZES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUBSCRIBING PUBLIC.

IN thanking the Public of Poona and Outstations for the support hitherto received by him, the Proprietor of the Lanowlee Hotel begs to inform them that H. M.'s Government of Bombay having been graciously pleased to accord their sanction to the addition of Cash Prizes to the Lottery, he hopes that the few remaining Tickets will now soon be disposed of, which will enable him to make an early arrangement for the drawing of the Lottery.

The holders of tickets already disposed of not bearing the entry of the said cash prizes will get the same advantage as those that may hereafter purchase tickets bearing the said entry.

Addition of cash prizes in handwriting on tickets not bearing the entry, and remarks on tickets already erased in accordance with the former Resolution of Government, under the signature of the Agents, should be considered valid.

31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations ; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
5—Kaicobad Puddumjee, Esq., Near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Poona Gate, Port.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay ;—

Suits made, just as you like them	from	Rs. 25	worth	Rs. 0
Suits made to the latest fashion	from „	15	to	„ 20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits	„	14	to	„ 18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca	„	9	to	„ 4
ALLAN'S CLYCONION WATERPROOF SUITS				Rs. 3

REGIMENTAL CAPES, ALL SIZES.

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & Co.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co., Agents,
Calcutta.

NEW WATER-COLOUR
DRAWINGS BY
LOUIS FRANK.

POONA :—"View on the Moota Mulla."
„ "The Parbutty Lake."
MATHERAN :—"Porcupine Point."
„ "View near the Bund."
„ "Sketch near the Sanitarium."
MAHABLESHWUR :—"View from Arthur's Seat."
„ "Below the Yenna Falls."
BURMAH :—"Views on the Salween."
Also Sketches in the Scinde Valley, of Lanowlie, Malabar Point, &c., &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

JUST ISSUED,
A thoroughly revised
PRICED LIST
OF
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DESSERT REQUISITES,
TEAS, BISCUITS,
AND GENERAL
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz.	Cash	Rs. 9-0.
Pints „	„	„ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful armoa and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."

Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

		Rs. a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy	Per bottle Rs. 2 and	3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used		1 0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium	Pint.	1 4
Ditto	Quart.	2 4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium	Pint.	1 0
Ditto	Quart.	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government		1 0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR		1 0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and		3 0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CARRIAGE.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements.
Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence.
Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism.
Landaulet-Brougham.
CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coups with or without coach-box and Withworth's Steel Perch.
WAGGONETTES, Waggonette rail body of moveable to Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.
PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.
MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American Pattern.
BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*
BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetian, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.
BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break-Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.
BUGGIES, Gigs, Tiburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.
DOG CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and break.

FOR SALE—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, from whom Proposal Forms and all further information can be obtained on application.

J. GORDON.
33, Elphinstone Circle. Agent for Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June 1877, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 13th July 1877.

LOST, in transit from Ahmedabad to Bombay on the 1 th June 1877, while being forwarded by Post to my address, a SHARE RECEIPT No. 1,373 for one share No. 1,575 in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, standing in the name of MAHASOOKHRAM RALIATRAM, notice whereof has been given to the said Company on the 23rd idem Any person finding the same will please notify at the Company's Office in Meadow Street, Fort.

નાંહાંનાભાઈ વલભજી શેરના દલાલ.

NANABHOY VULUBHJEE,
Share Broker.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Bombay, May 25, 1877. Officiating Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of FOUR BUNGALOWS and OUTHOUSES at Parel.

Plans, specification and conditions of contract may be inspected at my Office, where also Forms of Tender may be obtained on application.

Tenders on these forms only, endorsed "Tender for four Bungalows at Parel," addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his Office up till Noon of the 21st instant.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 12th July 1877.

DRILL BOOKS
FOR
VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD EXERCISE and Evolutions of Infantry,	As. 12
RIFLE EXERCISES and Musketry Instruction	As. 12
INFANTRY SWORD EXERCISE	As. 8

THACKER & CO.,
Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
French Master—Signor Pedraza.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received b Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, December, 1875.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS
J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled ; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine ; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "B."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ELLIGENCE

AY EVENING, 14TH JULY 1877.

ave had an extremely quiet day in business, as usual on Saturday's at this time of year, but the return of the rain, especially as it appears to be pretty general throughout the country, is of much more importance than any temporary activity would be. Great anxiety has been felt respecting the state of the crops during the past week or ten days, and justly so, as a continuance of dry weather for a short time longer would have rendered at least a partial failure in some districts inevitable, but the present change, if it continues, will go a long way towards ensuring a favourable season.

The Home telegrams to hand up to the time of writing are singularly wanting in point of interest, very few changes having occurred in the various markets. French Rentes remain at 107 and Consols are at 94⅞, having recovered the decline of Thursday. Seeds show no alteration of any kind, and in Wheat the only movement is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Soft Red, to arrive, via Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has undergone no change. Yesterday's report was firm, sales 10,000 bales, and to-day's again firm, sales 8,000 bales—a fair business for a Saturday. Prices remain unaltered, and it may be that they have reached a level from which we are not likely to see much change for some time to come, but failing any adverse influence arising from politics there certainly seems every reason for believing that the change, when it does come, will be in favour of holders. Better crop prospects here may be expected to give a considerable impetus to the demand for Goods and Yarns, which has been languishing for months back, and in the meantime every day strengthens the statistical position. Our usual weekly comparisons, as given below, already exhibit a very marked deficiency in supplies, the total visible supply of all kinds for all Europe at the present moment being 102,000 bales less than the corresponding date last year and 170,000 bales less than in 1875, while of Surats there are 183,000 bales less than last year and 540,000 bales less than in 1875. In Liverpool alone, the deficiencies are proportionately even greater, and although as we have said there may be no important movement yet awhile—the summer months being generally the quiet time in the Cotton trade—it seems difficult to see how the market can long remain unaffected by the figures. We must, of course, expect increased supplies during the coming season, but before they can be marketted there will be a long interval in which buyers will find some difficulty in readily supplying their wants.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds...	2,280,000	2,382,980	2,449,670
,, ,, ,, Surats...	515,000	698,310	1,055,870

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool.........	981,000	1,020,670	1,047,450
Do. London............	40,000	48,270	107,860
American Afloat...........	70,000	54,000	69,000
E. Indian ,, ...	157,000	288,000	396,000
	1,248,000	1,410,940	1,620,310
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6¼d.	6d.	7 5-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5 3-16d.	4 3-16d.	5d.
Difference....................	1 5-16d.	1 13-16d.	2 5-16d.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅛ cents, an advance of ⅛ cent per lb., October shipment unchanged at 11 9-16 cents per lb.

The American Crop figures to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	5,000	5,000	4,000
,, Exports to U. K.	15,000	10,000	9,700
,, ,, to Continent.	2,000	7,000	5,100
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,928,000	4,075,000	3,448,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,948,000	1,936,000	1,807,700
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,010,000	1,206,000	826,900
,, Stock at the Ports	222,000	236,000	147,000

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester yesterday were reported steady owing to the firmness of cotton, but the demand was still on a small scale. Prices were quoted the same as on Tuesday last. The London Coffee Market is unchanged. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has advanced 5s. per ton but Cochin is unchanged.

Bar Silver in London has advanced from 53⅞d. to 54⅛d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8⅞d. per rupee.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been the usual Saturday's stagnation so far as actual business is concerned, but the advance in Silver and the anxiety shown by the Banks to sell have led to a further advance of 1-16d. per rupee, in rates. There is very little offering in the shape of Private Paper here and in Calcutta, we understand, not much more, export business there being again quiet, but the strength in the market lies in the almost total absence of demand for remittance. So long as this is the case we may look for continued steadiness, but it is by no means unlikely that imports may take a turn for the better ere long, in which the demand for Bank Bills, which would probably ensure, might be expected to exercise a quietening influence on Exchange. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand............	1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅛ to 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9⅛ to 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 3-16 to ¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we hear of no business and rates are nominally unaltered, say ⅛ to 3-16 premium for demand, ½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet, and we have not heard of any transactions of importance, but the tendency is weaker. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 96⅞ to Rs. 97 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¼ ; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but steady. Bank of Bombays continue in demand at 43½ per cent. premium, Land Companies are unchanged as also are Press shares with the exception of Fort Press which have recovered Rs. 50 of the previous decline. Spinning and Weaving Companies are not active. We quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Coorla and Neriad, and Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Oriental, while Dhurrumsey and Sholapore have advanced Rs. 10, Mandvie Spinning Rs. 5, and Manockjee Petits Rs. 15 per share.

The COTTON MARKET continues very firm, although unchanged in price. For export there has been nothing done, but the local Mills are buying small lots from day to day at steadily hardening rates. Quotations are :—

Good Dhollera	Ready.........	Rs. 197	per candy F.P.
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	194	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	189	,,
Good Oomra.	,, ...	195	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	191	,,
G.F. do.	,, ...	186	,,

LINSEED is still in active demand at a further advance of As. 2 per cwt., to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-8 per cwt. RAPESEED is scarce and in demand at Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-6 per cwt.

WHEAT is unaltered, the demand for the famine districts keeping up rates. Best White brings Rs. 36¼ to 37¼. Mixed Rs. 35 to Rs. 36, Red Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per candy.

FREIGHTS are dull but comparatively steady. By Steamer for Liverpool £1-15 and by sailing vessel £1-18-9 are the current quotations, but only very small quantities of cargo are obtainable.

PIECE GOODS are unchanged in every respect. The demand is most limited, and from first hands we have not heard of any transactions. Prices are nominally the same, but should the rains prove favourable we may see an improvement at no distant date.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	717½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	107
Bank of Madras.........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,020
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited............	7,500	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	675
Fort Canning Land Company. Limited.........	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	245
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	970
Albert Ginning Co........	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	705
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.s.	455
Indian Press Co.........	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co........	400	250	all	10 do	90
Carwar Co............	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.........	500	1,880	all	170 do	525
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.....	353	1,000	all	100 do	880
Fort Press Co...........	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co........	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co.......	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co............	3,125	400	350	25 do	380
Prince of W. Press......	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	50 do	490
Scinde Press Co.........	400	850	750	67½ do	510
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..........	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. c.	275
Do, New £20 Shares......	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship BURMAH, 1,174 tons, Captain J. Crocket, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE ship FERONIA, 1,250 tons, Captain A. Campbell, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BARQUE ST. NICHOLAS, 782 tons, Captain W. T. Hill, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, in ballast.

THE ship CORA, 1,430 tons, Captain R. H. Coombs, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with 36,000 Indian maunds salt and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Pollock, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE ship EARL OF ZETLAND, 1,461 tons, Captain J. Burns, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Dundee (April 12), with a cargo of 2,025 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Kelly, 58th Regt., and four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Earl of Zetland	Burns.........	Dundee, Apr 12.
15	Jane Avery	Dodds	Shields, Mar 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Berteaux	Post	Madras.
	India (s)	Pollock	Coast and Calcutta.
	Vingorla (s)............	Gray	Kurrachee.
	Pachumba (s)	Melville........	Aden.
	Feronia.................	Campbell	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Burmah, Crocket, to Moulmein.
Ship Cora, Coombs, to Calcutta.
Barque St Nicholas, Hill to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
10	Baghdad (s)	Scott	Moulmein, July 3.
	Madras (s)	Thompson	Rangoon, July 5.
	St. George (s)	Johnson	Madras, July 4.
	Mabel	Wright...........	Liverpool, Mar 28.
	Allum Ghier	Williams	Mauritius, June 15.
11	D. of Sutherland (s)	Cox...............	London, June 7.
	Alsace & Lorraine	Laude...........	Burbon, June 12.
	Yuta	Parsons..........	Galle, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
10	Scotland (s)	....	....
	Hindoostan	....	....
11	Maud (s)	....	....
	Oorya (s)...............	....	....
	Australia (s)...........	....	....
	Jane Porter.............	....	....
	Orissa	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Baghdad—Mr and Mrs Gordon and infant, Mr James Hughtos.

Per Allum Ghier—Mrs Williams and child.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Mabel—3rd May, Ross Dhu in Lat 2-5 N, Long 19-8 W from London to Basses Straits 27 days out 4th May, Tagna in Lat 52 N, Long 21 W 5th May Barque Bella from Manilla to London. 10th June, an American ship (shewed J S F B) in Lat 38-8 S, Long 58-11 E, from Boston to Madras.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thibet s—2 cases cotton umbrellas and 8 cases ball thread, Gaddum and Co.
Europa s—125 boxes tinned plates, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 60 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.
Trentham Hall s—400 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Nellie Martin s—10 cases ball thread, Gaddum and Co ; 100 barrels roll sulphur, Toolseedass Khimjee ; 5 casks paint of sorts, Ebram Peerkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Sestos s—199 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Cathay s—10 cases champagne, C Bounevialle and Co.
Peshawar s—8 cases still hock, C Bounevialle and Co.
Mirzapore s—100 boxes candles, Kasoobhoy Sureefally ; 35 cases hock, C Bounevialle and Co.
Europa s—6 cases dye, Ruttonjee Jewraj.
Hindostan s—25 bottles quicksilver, Bhogilall Hurgovindass ; 12 cases copper sheets, Puttett and Co ; 300 kegs still hock, Khimjee Jewan.
Trentham Hall s—259 iron plates, David Sassoon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—25 cases rum, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—40 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—25 cases brandy, C Bounevalle and Co.
Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—114 bales cotton, Mooljee Annundjee ; 150 bales cotton, Maneckchund Megjee ; 60 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Europa s—60 cwts coir yarn, Khetsee Thurumsee ; 800 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 674 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 32 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal ; 39 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co ; 41 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 60 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 200 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 55 bales cotton, twist and waste, Mooljee Goculdass.

FOR CALAIS.

Magdala, 15,000 cwts linseed, George, Lockart and Co.
Europa, 160 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Queen of Cambria, 857 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—302 cwts coffee, E Spinner and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·652
Temperature of the Air..................................	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................................	79·9
Dew Point	78·4
Relative humidity of Air	·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	81·0
General Direction of wind...........WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	539
Fall of Rain	0·20
Total fall during month....................................	1·72
,, ,, ,, year...	37·09

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)

To speak to Minutes of Decree.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevulbhoy Jaychund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.
28-77—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee.
66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlalgur Suntookgur vs Muggon Girdhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Balkrishna and B—Chaganlall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—F Chalk.
654-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others—H Bicknell.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Investigation under Sec 305 of of Act VIII. of 1859.

In person—Jankebai vs Luxmibai.

LONG CAUSES.

317-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Withuldass Munchharam—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, Hore and Langley.
12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon J Marriott, Acting A. G., vs Shri Laimonjee Maharaj—Prescott and Winter and Crawford and Boevey.
258-77—A. F. Turner—Ragoo Balloo vs Crushnarao Rowchunderjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
285-77—Mr Chalk—Hoorbai vs Tyabjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
372-77—Craigie Lynch and Owen—R Latham and others vs Veerjee Purshotum—Tyabjee and S.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

365-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Kessowji vs Bhimji Jewraj and others—Jefferson and P.
421-77—Shamrao P—Bulwentrao Gunesh and others vs Bai Jaikore—Macfarlane and G.
377-77—Macfarlane and G—Dayabhoy Dossabhoy vs Motichund Foolchund and another.
370-77—Prescot and W—C M Keir and others vs Bhanabhoy Dwarkadass.
375-77—Fletcher and S—Javervahoo and another vs Kesowji Toolseydass and another—Lynch and Tobin.
382-77—Hearn and C—Narrandass Hemraj and others vs Vesoondass Hemraj.
383-77—Jefferson and Payne—N Ardaseer Suntook vs P Hormusji Suntook—Ardaseer and H.
384-77—In person—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.
401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Rev J Martin vs Nursinglall Maharaj—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
407-77—Tyabji and S—Mariambee and others vs Keberbai—Khunderao M.
414-77—Shapoorji and T—S N Fox vs N Merwanjee Panday and others—Crawford and Boevey.
416-77—Jefferson and Payne—J G Sigg and others vs Veerjey Dewjey.
417-77—Shapoorji and T—Chatterbhooj Walji and another vs S A Ralli and another.
420-77—Jefferson and Payne—S A Ralli and another vs Chatterbhooj Walji and another.
429-77—M H Khan—Tapibai vs Atmaram Lukmidas—M M Munshi.
430-77—Lynch and T—Muncherjee Besonjee vs N Merwanjee Panday and others—Crawford and B.
432-77—Hearn and C—Dayal Jairaz vs Hajibhoy Essa—Shapoorji and T.
433-77—Mr Chalk—Jumnadass Premji and others vs Bai Dattu and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

633-75—Macfarlane and G—Khutizabai vs Hajee Wydina Haji &c.—Jefferson and Payne.
680-76—J C Cama—Byramjee Eduljee O. vs Husson Amraji and others—Mr Turner.
394-76—Fletcher and Smith—G H Dick and others vs Purshotum Hurrydass and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
587-76—Jefferson and Payne—The Hon'ble J. Marriott, &c. vs Soonderji Govindji and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
316-76—Mr Turner—Sallay Mahomed Joosub vs Haji Ahmed Haji, &c. and others—Mr Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Cunningham, Capt, Bengal R E, on leave, from Bolaram.

JULY 13.

Anderson, Vet Surg, Madras R A, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Herbert, Sub Lieut, Bombay 7th Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Cunningham, Capt, Bengal R E, to rejoin, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th July 1877.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following promotion and transfers of R A officers have been made :—

Major M H C B Steinman, A Batty 4th Bre, has been placed upon temporary half pay.

Capt T W Roberts, 5th Br, has been promoted Major into A Batty 4th Bre.

Lieut A Keene, No 6 Batty 6th Bre, has been placed upon the Supernumerary List.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Sind Horse—Lieut R H Daniell, Squadron officer, to be 3rd Squadron Commdr, vice Reynolds seconded, Lieut G F Francis offg Squadron officer, to be squadron officer but to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commdr, vice Daniell on furlough. Dated 19th Feby.

4th N I—Col W Bannerman, 2nd in Command 21st N I, to be Commdt, vice Col Warden, retired.

21st N I—Major G M Lyons, Wing Commdr, to be 2nd in Command, and Capt and Brevet Major G F Beville, offg Wing Commdr, 5th N L I to be Wing Commdr, in succession to Col Bannerman, appointed Commdt 4th Rifles.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test :—

A Batty 4th Brge R A—Gunner J Donovan, 6th Brge, Serjt C Birch.
66th Foot—Private E Battle.
Rl Engrs—Serjt W Crawford ; 2nd Corporal E R James.
Sappers and Miners—Serjt T A Goodwin.
Medical Dept—Surg H McCalman, Hospital Apprentice W S Mapp.

Lance Corporal W Farmer, 66th Foot, is transferred to the Unattached List.

Sub-Conductor W Jones having been reduced to the ranks on the 31st May last, by sentence of a District Court Martial, is posted to the Bre No 5 for duty with the 2nd Batt 15th Regt.

Serjt Gregory Cleary, Unattached List, is promoted Qr Mr Serjt of the Deolalee Depot.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Kirkee Station Order—Dated 3rd June, directing Lieut A F Makellar, R A, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer until the arrival of Capt Nicolas.

7th N I—Regtl Order, dated 31st May, directing Lieut C F S Alban, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 26th May, vice Lieut Thomas, proceeding on duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Major M J Sexton, R A, for three months from date of departure, to Madras, on Medical Certificate. Lieut F J Murphy from 11th June to 31st August, in extension, on Medical Certificate, in England. Surgn G C Purcell to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 11.)

Mr J J Livesay, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr C F Magrath, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, is appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr J A Hopkins, is appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Mr E M Money, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr H J S Cotton, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed furlough for sixteen months.

Mr C P L Macaulay is appointed temporarily to act as Junior Secretary during the absence of Mr H J S Cotton.

Mr H H Risley, is appointed temporarily to act as Under-Secretary during the absence of Mr J Crawfurd.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Mittra, Head Assistant, Bengal Secretariat, is appointed temporarily to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr J Anderson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed furlough for ten months and fifteen days.

Mr G L T Harris, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, is appointed to Rajshahye.

Mr W B Martin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mudhepoorah, in Bhagulpore, is granted furlough for one year.

Mr H M Tobin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to act as a Presidency Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta.

Surgeon G Price, M D, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Pooree, is appointed to act until further orders as Civil Surgeon of Jessore.

Surgeon B Gupta, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Balasore, is appointed to act until further orders as Civil Surgeon of Pooree.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th July, 1877.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

31st N I, Lieut M I Gibbs, 73rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer on probation 12th N I, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lieut S G C Greenaway, resigned.

32nd N I, Lieut H C Halkett, Wing officer 15th N I, to be Wing officer and Quartermaster, vice Captain A P Samuells, appointed Wing Commander.

The following appointments are made in the 27th N I, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col J T Watson : Capt J Corse-Scott, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to officiate as 2nd in Command ; Capt W Hailes, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander ; and Capt J G Macleod, attached, to officiate as Quartermaster.

Veterinary Surgeon J A Woods, 8th Brigade R A, is directed to proceed from Sialkot to Meerut, for duty at that station.

Major P H Greig, R A, to remain at Kirkee, from 21st June to 14th October, on private affairs. Major W B E Ellis to England, for fifteen months on urgent private affairs.

25th Foot.—Quartermaster H Lonsdale to Mussoorie, from 2nd July to 2nd August, on private affairs.

34th Foot.—Lieut C E Mahon, to Bombay, for six months to study the native languages.

51st Foot.—Lieut R Gartside-Tipping to Calcutta, from 15th July to 15th October, to study the native languages.

54th Foot—Lieut T S Boileau to Calcutta, from 22nd June to 22nd July, to study the native languages.

4-60th Rifles—Lieut R E W Copland-Crawford, to Naini Tal, from 16th June to 15th October, on medical certificate.

72nd Foot—Captain C M Stockwell, from 13th June to 31st Oct, to remain at Dalhousie, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Major R Smith from 14th to 20th June.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 14.)

Mr J S Graves, Assistant, Inspector, Department Public Instruction, three months privilege leave.

Mrs C Graves, Inspectress, Girls' Schools, Aligarh, three months' privilege leave.

Mr A C Tupp, Joint Magistrate, to Azamgarh.

Mr M L Ferrar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, on being relieved by Captain F Currie, to revert to Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to the Fyzabad district.

Mr W R Tucker, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, from Jalaun to Lalitpur.

Lieut-Col R W Elton, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, to be a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

The appointment of Lieut Col P Wheeler to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, and invested with magisterial powers, is hereby cancelled.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, July 2.

The C-in-C directs that the duties of the Deputy Judge Advocate's Department, No 4 Circle, be conducted by Lieutenant Col Standen, during Col Wilson's absence on leave.

The duties of Deputy Judge Advocate's Department in No 2 Circle, will be conducted by the Deputy Judge Advocate No 1 Circle, during the absence of Lieut Col Hands on privilege leave.

Lieut J G Morris, 44th Foot, Wing officer 8th Regiment N I, is permitted to withdraw from being a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, and will proceed to join his Regiment at Secunderabad.

43rd Foot, Maj W Livesay, for 3 months, to sea, on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major E Nicholson, from Doing duty 48th Regt, Cannanore, to medical charge R A St Thomas' Mount.

Surgeon P Connolly, from Doing duty, Poonamallee, to do duty European details Trichinopoly.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the following alterations have taken place affecting officers of the R A serving in this Presidency :—

Lieut J D Barry from 5th Bgd to 14th Bgd. Lieut C H L Mercer from 5th to 24th Brd. Lieut J C Bampfield from 2nd Dn Depot to D Bty 9th Bgd. Lieut H M L Rundle from 1st Dn Depot to B Bty 20th Bgd. Lieut E Foord from 21st Brigade to 5th Bgd.

Captain G C Cooper will, on arrival from England, proceed to the Northern District and report himself for orders.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY GYMKHANA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 10th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 11th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs.	0	4
To Non-Subscribers	1	0
Mounted on Cloth .... 8 As. extra.		
,, ,, with Rollers.10		

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 18	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 18	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China..........................	,, 23	3-0 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 21	3-0 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 27	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	17th	... 6h.	3·8m. p.m.
Full Moon	25th	... 0h.	10·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 16	......	5 33	6 39	3 8 m 3 20 a	9 6 m 9 50 a
Tues. 17	English Mail expected..	5 33	6 39	4 5 m 4 4 a	9 58 m 10 42 a
Wed. 18	....	5 33	6 38	5 12 m 4 52 a	11 1 m 11 41 a
Th. 19	......	5 34	6 38	6 35 m 5 45 a	0 14 a ...
Fri. 20	......	5 34	6 38	7 57 m 7 4 a	0 44 m 1 38 a
Sat. 21	......	5 34	6 38	9 10 m 8 20 a	1 55 m 3 11 a
Sun. 22	Eighth Sunday after Trinity........	5 35	6 38	10 4 m 9 22 a	2 53 m 4 1 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BUYERS—July 9th, at Dharwar, the wife of W. Lind Buyers, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KERNOT—July 10th, at Calcutta, the wife of C.N. Kernot, M.D., of a daughter.
JACKSON—July 3rd, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain G. D'Aguilar Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
WALSH—July 11th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Edmund Walsh, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN—JEUNE—July 11th, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rev. G. Warlow, Henry Rhodes Watson, eldest son of Major Genl. Morgan, Retired list, to Mary Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Lieut T. A. Jeune, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

CARRINGTON—July 11th, at Calcutta, Edmund Carrington, Esq., aged 42 years.
EVANS—July 9th, at Luckady, South Wynaad, the wife of Mr. W. P. Evans, prematurely, of a daughter, still-born.
MARSDEN—July 8th, at Madras, O. G. T. Marsden, youngest son of Lt Col. Marsden, C. B., aged 23 years.
TUITE-DALTON—July 9th, at Bankipore, Cecil Wilfred, of tetanus, the result of injuries received from a fall while riding, aged 21 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877.

THE most curious feature of the campaign in Armenia is the inability of the Russians to make head against the Turks by reason of their inferiority in point of numbers. If there is one thing all the correspondents have been unanimous about since the war began, it is the overwhelming strength of the Russian invading columns. The force besieging Kars has never been estimated at less than 60,000 men, while Ahmed Muktar Pasha was said to have only 30,000 men under his command. Yet the Turkish general has succeeded in defeating the Russian Centre and relieving Kars, and at the same time in driving back the Left Wing from the Delibaba Pass to Bayazid. Either then the correspondents have been in a conspiracy to mislead the world as to the real strength of the Turkish forces, or they were purposely kept in ignorance, or the Turks have now learnt how to vanquish superior Russian armies in the open field. It is evident that the Russians themselves attribute their failure solely to the want of a sufficient number of troops ; for they are hurrying up powerful reinforcements and intend apparently to make a stand at Zaim, just to the eastwards of the fortress of Kars. A gleam of good fortune has lately cheered the Left Wing, which was reported to have been nearly "annihilated" by the Turks at Karakilissa, but which must have retreated deliberately and in good order to Bayazid, where it fell upon the force of 30,000 troops (mostly irregulars), who had destroyed the town and were besieging the Russian garrison in the castle, and completely defeated them. The results of the campaign in Asia so far, however, have been on the whole most disastrous to the Russian arms ; and as no compensating advantages of a striking character have yet been gained by the Russians on the Danube, Prince Bismarck may well say that mediation in the war is now actually impossible. The Turks might have been induced to make peace if they had been beaten in one or two great battles soon after the outbreak of the war ; but the successes they have won must have stimulated their warlike spirit and made them clamorous to resist the enemy to the uttermost, while Russia on her part must persevere till she is victorious in the struggle or resign her position as a Great Power.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce has not disappointed our confident expectation that it would, on learning the real state of public opinion in Bombay with regard to special legislation for the prevention of frauds in the cotton trade, at once repudiate with indignation the charge that English manufacturers wished to have a Cotton Frauds Act maintained in India in order to secure for themselves a constant supply of cotton of good quality. We had too high an opinion of the intelligence and sense of fairness of the men of Manchester to suppose them capable of deliberately helping to impose obnoxious taxation on the people of India for the protection of their own interests. That freedom of trade which they claim for themselves we have always found them ready to extend to others; and if, when the policy of the Cotton Frauds Act was submitted for their consideration a few years ago by the Government of Bombay, they hesitated to condemn the Act as inconsistent with the principles of enlightened commercial legislation, they probably did so because they were imperfectly informed as to the condition of the cotton trade in this country and the feeling with which the Act was regarded out here, and because they did not feel themselves called upon to demand the repeal of a local law which might, for all they knew, be in the special circumstances of this Presidency useful and necessary. Their eyes have now, however, been opened by the proceedings of the public meeting held in Bombay a few months ago and the communication addressed to them by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the fact that they have been held responsible for the passing of a measure of legislation which is intensely disliked by the whole mercantile community of Bombay, and even by a majority of Government officials, but which Lord Salisbury insisted should become law because he fancied it would please Manchester. They have, consequently, sent a remonstrance to the Secretary of State which can leave no doubt in his Lordship's mind as to the desire of Manchester that Bombay shall be no longer afflicted with a Cotton Frauds Act. They declare it to be their conviction, now that they understand the matter properly, that special legislation of the kind provided by either the old or the new Act is now quite unnecessary, and they therefore urge Lord Salisbury to do away with it altogether. This remonstrance cuts away the ground altogether from beneath the feet of the advocates of a Cotton Frauds Act, whose chief argument has hitherto been that, although the Act was naturally disliked by the mercantile patrons of adulteration in Bombay, it was considered by intelligent merchants of high position at home to be indispensable to the maintenance of a good standard of quality in the Indian cotton trade. There is no pretence now for saying that anybody in England wants the Act, and of the one or two persons in India who still supported it one, whom Colonel Anderson cited as a witness in the recent debates, has since published in this journal his recantation of the opinion he formally held. We are, therefore, justified in asserting that Lord Salisbury is left without any rational excuse for perpetuating legislation which can do nobody any good except the officials of the Cotton Frauds Department.

Manchester must also be allowed to have shown some forbearance lately in not bringing overwhelming pressure to bear in Parliament on the Government of India, for the purpose of effecting the immediate repeal of the Cotton Import Duties. Mr. Birley and his friends seem to have been satisfied with an assurance that the question of repealing these duties shall be taken into consideration as soon as the state of the Indian finances permits the Government to think of reducing taxation. Lord Salisbury, it appears, has sanctioned the announcement that he hopes next year to be able to take in hand the equalisation of the Salt Duties and the lowering of the Cotton Duties ; and, while congratulating him on his good intentions, we can only say he is a very sanguine man to suppose Fortune will place such opportunities within his reach. It is satisfactory, however, to find that Manchester is content for the present with the promises of the Secretary of State, and has no wish to press India unfairly.

IT is singular that the famine doctrinaires do not lay more stress on the natural remedy of teaching the people providence than they do: perhaps the omission arises from the fact of the governing being nearly as bad as the governed in the way of that virtue. Referring more particularly to the famine in the Madras Presidency—a famine of which the public would hear a great deal more but for the fortuitous circumstance of there being a war in Europe at the same time as a famine in India—there seems much reason for the conviction that famine in that part of the country, if not in the whole of the Empire, can only be prevented by teaching the population economy. Economy is a wide word, no doubt, but the ryot and the peasant have not even the faintest conception of its meaning. The first exhausts the soil and allows whatever water he has on his land to run to waste ; the second puts by nothing for hard times, but lavishes the profit of his labour on idle ceremonies and a still more idle priesthood. The British Government, in our opinion, ought to set itself the task of teaching the people that improvidence is their ruin, though we do not deny that they might retaliate upon Government by saying that waste is theirs.

An example is worth a good deal of argument, and here is one, typical, we might say, of British bad example. In the month of May last, when a considerable portion of the Madras Presidency was so parched and barren for want of rain that verdure had disappeared, and the cattle were dying in thousands, a cyclone suddenly deluged the land with rain. The country in the districts suffering the most from distress was for a day or two completely innundated. What became of that flood? Briefly, it ran into the sea. The rivers for two or three days were in full fresh, but they only carried the inestimable blessing with which Providence vouchsafed this earth into the ocean, and a week or so afterwards the land, for all agricultural purposes, was nearly as parched as ever. That cyclone gave a water supply that should have lasted for some months had proper foresight made due preparation for storing it in tanks and reservoirs ; but foresight was absent, and the result is as we have described. The governing, assimilating themselves to the fatalism of the governed, allowed the waste of water to go on unchecked, or we ought to say they were unprepared to welcome the rain when it came, and the consequence is that water representing the lives of thousands of people with much cattle has gone back to the place from whence it came—in a word, the ocean.

But the question arises, how are the people to be taught economy when their rulers have none? We should say that example is the *first* step in the business. Let Government show that *they* at least are alive to the necessity of taking due precaution against the seasons of drought that periodically afflict this land, and we may hope that the people will now take a lesson from their rulers. We have sometimes thought that the best way of setting about this great task would be to thoroughly overhaul and reform the Public Works Department. There can be no doubt that this Department wastes an immense amount of money without ever teaching a lesson of economy to those people it is supposed to benefit. It is more remarkable for routine than instruction. Whether, if it were abolished altogether as an executive and public works were contracted for from private contractors, affairs would not be better, we cannot say, for the experiment is untried ; but this at least we might hope, that an example of waste would not then, as now, be brought prominently before the eyes and understanding of a people that are only too well inclined to be wasteful for themselves. The people of India—that is to say, the agricultural classes, as we understand them—are not averse to receive lessons in agriculture or in anything else so long as these are suited to their understandings. Show them by practical demonstration that there is profit in an undertaking and they will cordially accept it ; but they do not see the profit of some of those prodigious works at prodigious expenditure of cash which the P. W. D. occasionally undertakes, and we cannot blame them for their blindness, for we are free to confess that we sometimes cannot see it ourselves. The *system* we go upon is wrong, because it is not understood for one thing, and for another it is departmental, or, in another word, obstructive. We wonder how many villages throughout the country have been waiting year after year for the completion of a tank or well "sanctioned" but never completed. The villagers shrug their shoulders and murmur "*Sirkar*." That is all they know or care about it. The village capitalist, if allowed to do so, would often, we daresay, contract to do the necessary work in a quarter the time and at half the expense that the D. P. W. would charge the country for it, but then anything of this kind would be "irregular" and prejudical to the reign of tape in India. So procrastination goes on, and by-and-bye, when a season of drought comes, the villagers have to leave their hamlet for the relief works, and all because funds could not be made forthcoming for the work, whatever it was, at the offset.

As in water so in agriculture. No one teaches, or at any rate convinces, the people that they cannot go on exhausting the fertile elements of the soil for ever without returning anything to it. They burn their manure as fuel, and the governing has nothing to say against that wasteful practice of the governed. The one as much as the other trusts in good luck for returns, but when a great drought comes, and the only fertiliser the soil ever gets—rain—is wanting, this happy-go-lucky policy collapses as may be expected, and from eight to ten millions sterling may be the price the Government has to pay for indulging in it. Eight or ten millions! Why, that sum would give a continuous water supply to most of the villages in the famine districts if properly expended, and would teach their inhabitants some useful lessons in agriculture as well. But the Government is of much the same mind as many individuals we meet in India ; that is to say, it dislikes innovation. Good or bad, the Government is prone to distrust novelty, and yet it seems strange, too, that an administration which has no hesitation in granting the freedom of the press to the natives should yet be chary of taking the high hand with them in matters relating to their own agricultural good. No landlord in England would look on at the exhaustion of his land and at the waste of his agent with the same apathy that the Government exhibits towards its tenants and its P. W. D. He would speedily change the management of his estate on perceiving that it was faulty, and we cannot do better than say to the great State landlord of India—"Go and "do thou likewise."

FAMINE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE *Gazette of India* of Saturday contains correspondence between the Government of India and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—the former states the measures that have been taken for the early publication of everything known of local stocks of grain, the exports and imports, estimates of daily consumption in distressed districts, and condition of growing crops. Government considers that large imports into Madras will continue till October, and that then, if the harvests be good, imports will gradually return to normal average.

Correspondence is also published between the Government of India and of Madras, the former pointing out that the famine report of June the 9th was submitted so late as only to appear in the *Gazette of India* of July the 7th ; and suggests that for the information of the trade, all such intelligence should be published weekly in the Madras *Gazette* as soon as it is approved by the Madras Government.

THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is some amusing and instructive reading in Dean Alford's "Plea for the Queen's English." He takes specimens of loose writing and incorrect English from the London *Times* and other papers. Now what would the Dean have made, or you or your readers make, of the following sentence by the great writer and scholar Horace Walpole? It occurs in one of his letters to the modest poet Mason, and is on the subject of a comedy and a tragedy submitted for his opinion :—

"When I have spoken so frankly I trust you will believe me too, when I assure you I think it an excellent comedy, and can see no reason you could have to letting it be acted, concealing the author, which I could not advise, after what I have said on that subject."

I wonder what the revd. poet thought of the curious jumble? It seems incredible that the author of the "Unnatural Mother" could have written the above.

PENCIL.

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without wishing to answer all the arguments contained in an article published by one of your contemporaries, and reproduced in your issue of the 11th instant, I feel it my duty to take the defence of Captain Foache, commanding the steamer of the Messageries Maritimes Meikong, who was wrecked at Cape Gardafui, the captain not being here to defend himself. An enquiry has to be made in France on the loss of this steamer, and I find it belongs to no one to judge of the conduct of the captain before his explanations are given and the result of the enquiry is known.

Captain Foache has been commanding for the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes for more than fifteen years, and, as far as I can recollect, for more than twelve on the China line. It is nearly useless to say that the Messageries Maritimes do not give the command of their steamers to officers of no experience, and the fact of the few losses the Company has had to deplore, and the numerous passengers she carries on a line where she has powerful competitors, is a sufficient proof that the navigation of the Messageries was never considered as a "blundering one."

There is another point most injurious for the officers and crew of the Meikong I cannot allow to pass. Your contemporary, though completely ignorant of the facts, thought proper to state, that officers and crew, after the first shock of the steamer, got "panic-stricken and demoralized." His assertion is based on an old adage, and he was confident his statement would be admitted at once. I am sorry to contradict him, but such was not the case, and so far from being demoralized, the French crew and officers devoted themselves to save the passengers in the most admirable manner. Two of the sailors were drowned in attempting to land, the boats being upset by the heavy sea. The purser, Mr. Henry, died of exhaustion and fatigue. The Chinamen and Africans employed on board refused all service to save the passengers, and if it had not been for the numerous French crew which the Messageries always have on their steamers, much loss of life would have had to be recorded.

In fact, as I said before, the cause of the loss of the Meikong belongs to the proper judges, but the conduct of the officers and crew in saving the passengers was most praiseworthy. This I have been able to ascertain by the report transmitted to me by the Vice-Consul of France at Aden.

As for the French ladies being saved first by preference to the English ladies, I doubt very much the fact, and would not be surprised if your contemporary was merely making himself the echo of some malevolent persons.

By publishing this letter you will oblige yours very truly,

A. VAUVERT DE MEAY,
Poona, July 13. Consul for France.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, JULY 10.

SINCE the beginning of the present month there has been a break in the weather, and the plants that have recently sprung up are withering. If the rain keep off much longer, the result will be serious. The *bunniahs* have increased the prices of cereals.

The export of cotton still continues. For the week ending 2nd ult. the export was 5,041 bales or 2,01,600 lbs. ; this brings the quantity exported to 2,70,643 bales, *i.e.*, to Bombay 2,70,003 bales, and to the N. W. Provinces 640 bales. Owing to the close of the cotton season the Khamgaum State Railway will be closed from the 16th instant.

The state of affairs in Secunderabad is becoming gloomy. No rain worth mentioning has fallen ; the quantity gauged to date is 8·70 inches, at Belarum 7 inches, and at Chudderghaut 5·95 inches. Prices of grain are steadily increasing. Here is the *nerrick* for the past month ; the second column exhibits the rates for last year in the same month per Government rupee equivalent to H. S. Re. 1-2-8.

	Seers.	Seers.		Seers.	Seers.
Rice, 1st sort...	6	9	Bajra ...	11½	26
,, common ...	7	13	Chenna ...	11	28
Wheat... ...	9	21	Gram ...	10	25
Jowari... ...	10	27½			

It is strange, but true, that every article of consumption may rise in price, but salt does not.

Captain Oldham, R.E., Examiner Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, will, it is said, inspect the Executive Engineer's Offices in Akola and at this station some time next week. It is some years now since the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, visited the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The recent Akola frauds are fresh in some people's memory, since that instalments are being paid to make up the amount swindled.

Can absurdities go further in the English language in the orthography of the names of towns? It would be a joke, in a Spelling Bee class, to introduce the spelling of Indian names—no one would ever be right. Now Oomrawuttee is spelt five different way :—Oomraotee, Ambaraotee (from *Amba*), Amraoti, and Umrawati. Yeotmal is spelt Yiotmal, Yutmal, and Yutmabl. Woon is now Wun. Who is responsible for these innovations? The Post Office folks take a pleasure in altering the orthography of this town. I have two letters before me now of the 7th and 8th instant, one is Umrawati camp and the other is Oomrawuttee town ; this is in direct violation of the orders promulgated by the British Resident at Hyderabad.

Rumour intimates that the fate of our Small Cause Courts in Berar will shortly be doomed. What provisions are to be made for the present incumbents has been, of course, talked of. Colonel Menzies, Judge of this Court, it is said, has a claim for the post of Inspector General of Police, he once being a District Superintendent, but Captain Lane has and is now officiating I. G. of Police. It remains to be seen how the appointment will be disposed of. Colonel Menzies has been a long time in the H. A. D. and must be provided with a suitable appointment, should these Courts be abolished. The Local Funds Department owes its existence to the ratepayers ; for their money they are supposed to have schools, dak bungalows, fair weather roads, markets, conservancy, chuttrums, and wells. Since the public is taxed, they should receive the equivalent in some substantial shape or other. For instance, the conservancy and sanitation should be strictly maintained, but it is not. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are solely responsible for the expenditure of local funds ; now this is not as it should be, for they possess very little, if any, engineering knowledge. The Secretary to the Resident truly remarked, that "advantages would accrue by having the whole of the public works, local and provincial, carried out under one department, *i.e.*, the Imperial P. W. D., and which will shortly be put into force." For the years 1875-76, the allotment asked for is simply ridiculous. Here it is for the six districts :—

Total allotment................................Rs.	4,75,991
Total expenditure .... ,,	2,98,043
Balance..........Rs.	1,77,948

or nearly *thirty-eight* per cent. of the amount assigned for public works. Who is responsible for this bungling and over-estimating? I shall now bring figures to substantiate the above, so that the public will know in what district the fault lies :—

	Allotment of all kinds.	Expenditure for all kinds.	Balance unexpended.
Amraoti.........Rs.	1,27,296	81,757	45,539
Akola .... ,,	1,02,593	66,416	36,177
Buldana .... ,,	54,604	38,439	16,165
Bassim .... ,,	44,855	36,922	7,933
Ellichpur .... ,,	56,783	38,678	18,105
Wun............... ,,	89,860	35,831	54,029
Grand total Rs.	4,75,991	2,98,043	1,77,948

Colonel Alexander, Secretary to the Resident, is much displeased, and intimates that "over estimation of requirements seems hardly sufficient to account for the non-utilization of Rs. 1,77,948." It has been further ascertained "that the town fund in the Akola and Bassim districts is not in a satisfactory condition in consequence of the reduction of the town fund tax to one per cent." The Resident has called for a further report on the state of the town fund. The Commissioner H. A. D. reports "that if, after all practicable reduction of expenditure has been carried out, the Local Funds are still found clearly inadequate to bear the charges left upon them." There have been reductions made in the lower paid establishments, while the larger paid officials have been left alone. A further reduction in the L. F. Dept. is contemplated. During the year under review, 1875-76, there was a defalcation in Mr. Rendall's account at Buldana, and the prosecution cost Rs. 541.

The convenience of travellers has been studied by the Local Fund Department at this station. The dak bungalow is two miles (in the camp) from the railway station, which has always been very inconvenient. Now a new travellers' bungalow is being gradually constructed in close proximity to the railway station ; the cost, with its out-offices, is about Rs. 10,000 or thereabouts ; it was commenced in March last, and will most probably be completed in another month.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHOSAWUL, JULY 13.

THERE was a grand meeting of the Bhosawul Companies of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers at Nandgaum on the 8th and a rifle match which lasted all day. In the evening the men were entertained at dinner by Captains Swarbruck and Maurice, and after dinner there was a dance "for the maids and marriage makers." Captain Bulkely and Major Swan were present at the dinner, and several good speeches were made.

No more rain has fallen at Bhosawul ; prices are rising, and fears are entertained that, unless rain falls soon, distress will increase. The Agent, the Traffic Manager Mr. Conder, the District Engineer Mr. Dangerfield, Mr. Jackson, and a large staff of railway officials inspected the station on the 13th and visited the new buildings.

Mr. Woodward, C.S., the Divisional Magistrate, is still here, but it is said he will proceed to Dhulia shortly on famine duty. Mr. J. Pollen, C.S., in charge of Sands, has been out on famine duty in the districts and passed through the station yesterday.

Mr. Aston, C.S., Railway Magistrate, visits the station occasionally. There was an interesting case in his Court a few days ago. It is said that Mr. Abbott, one of the G. I. P. R. employes, had visited his *mali* with a stick and the man had promptly lodged a complaint. It was expected that in view of the "Fuller case," the punishment would have been severe, but Mr. Aston took an independent view of the matter, and, apparently uninfluenced by the example of Mr. Leeds, fined Mr. Abbott in the large sum of *three rupees*. The *mali* fortunately did not die *after* the visit, so the Magistrate took a lenient view of the case.

There have been one or two accidents on the line lately—resulting fatally. At Julgaum also a boy was killed by being caught in the machinery of the spinning mill.

In spite of the unusual season there is very little sickness in the town.

BARODA, JULY 13.

FURTHER information was received this morning as to the band of lawless gurasias, of whom I wrote in my last letter, as to their having risen, and having resorted to incendiarism and other crimes. The policemen who were sent in pursuit, joined with some of the villagers, found out the haunts of the mischievous band, and surrounded them, when they instantly took to arms and showed fight, which ended in a few deaths, the leader being killed and his head brought into Baroda.

Rain still holds off, and grain is daily rising in price.

The State troops from the Soobadar downwards were yesterday granted a day's pay as *inam*, in honour of Her Majesty having assumed the Imperial Title.

Many are anxiously awaiting the publication of the Baroda annual administrative report.

INDIA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878.

WE hear that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is President of the Royal Commission to represent the British Empire at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, takes a particular interest in the arrangements that are being made for an adequate and creditable representation of India in that Exhibition. His Royal Highness has kindly consented to exhibit his superb Indian Collection, consisting chiefly of the presents received during his Indian tour, and it is believed that this collection will well and sufficiently illustrate the high art and art-manufactures of India, and will very probably create a taste for the manufactures in Europe which may lay the foundation of a large trade in the future. The Government of India will supplement this by an exhibition of raw material : a list is being drawn up by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, in communication with the local Governments, and each local Government will collect and despatch to England such specimens as may be thought advisable.

The space allotted to the Indian Court is very considerable, and its site one of the best in the whole Exhibition ; so that it is expected that the contributions of the Prince of Wales and of the Government of India will be largely supplemented by those of private individuals, of Indian mercantile houses, and of those enlightened Native Chiefs who take a pride in displaying the treasures and resources of their territories. We believe that the Maharajas of Kashmir and Jaipur have already commenced to get together a collection for Paris ; and doubtless other Princes will soon follow their example. Mercantile firms and art-manufacturers would do well to remember that such an opportunity of bringing their wares before the notice of the whole civilized world does not often recur. There is already a strong and growing taste in England for Indian pottery, metal work, and similar works of art. This taste has been increased by the exhibition of the Prince's presents ; and may become universal throughout Europe, if justice is done to the Indian Court by numerous exhibitors. The metal work of British Burma, of Benares, of Madura, and of Tanjore—the pottery of Azimgarh, of Madura, of Bombay and Sind—the modelling in clay of Kishnagarh in Bengal—and all similar indigenous art-manufactures ought to be fully illustrated. All contributions from private individuals should be accompanied by a descriptive list, together with prices in the case of those things which may be sold after exhibition. Packages should be very carefully packed and secured ; and should be addressed to P. Cunliffe Owen, Esq., C.B., Secretary to Her Majesty's Commission for the Paris Exhibition, Paris. Messrs H. S. King & Co. and their numerous branch houses are the Agents of the Commission for India.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S REPLY TO THE DURHAM MANIFESTO.

The Palace, Calcutta, July 10, 1877.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of May, in which you have expressed so strongly your disapproval of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Bishops of this province, a copy of which I forwarded to you through His Grace the Archbishop of York. I should hardly have thought it necessary to intrude myself further upon you had your letter been a private one ; but as you have thought it right to publish your letter to me, it is due to the Bishops of the province and to the public that I should reply to it.

You think, my Lord, that the object of these resolutions when stated in plain terms is—

1. To interfere with the Missionary Societies.
2. To claim for the Bishops a dangerous increase of power.
3. To deprive the inferior clergy and catechists of that rightful liberty of action which they have hitherto exercised.

I, my Lord, had no such object in view. The relations between the Church Missionary Society and one of our Bishops have been unhappily disturbed ; and as far as I can see, those relations have never been accurately defined, and such rules and regulations as exist are too vague and indefinite to be of any use. When all goes well everything depends upon a good understanding between the Bishop and the committee. When a difficulty arises, there is nothing to which we can appeal for a settlement. Hence it seemed desirable to obtain a clearer statement of them. I knew that Mr. Venn was anxious for something of the kind, and I am convinced that it would be to the advantage of all concerned. In thinking that the Pan-Anglican-Synod might give us help in the matter, we thought that such a body of men as will then be present must bring to the subject a vast amount of experience, and might help us to the providing of some simple remedy against the chances of "recurring" misunderstandings.

Then, my Lord, as to the laity, you have altogether overlooked the clause in which we ask the Bishops to bring the subject, if possible, before their dioceses, that is, before the clergy and laity.

If you have not seen your way to doing this, I have no desire to say more, but for myself I have had during the last week a conference at which these subjects have been discussed. We assemble in a Transept of the Cathedral the clergy of Calcutta and neighbourhood, native as well as European, chaplains and missionaries of both societies, the committees of both societies and the laymen who are communicant members of the church councils, laity in the proportion of two to one to the clergy, and such conferences I hope to hold at other centres in the diocese. I do desire to know what the whole church thinks upon the subject, laity as well as clergy. And now we have said. In the meantime pending the fuller consideration of these matters by the church at large, and having been asked to give an opinion upon certain points, we consider—

That the Bishop undoubtedly is the person who in the last resort is responsible for the teaching given and work done by teachers who work as church-workers. And is this not the mere statement of a God? If he is not the responsible person, who is? You will observe that we say, "In the last resort ;" that is, however much we may delegate our responsibility, and discharge our responsibility indirectly, still ultimately it falls upon the Bishop. I fear that we cannot avoid it. I must ask you to forgive me if I take a liberty in making an appeal to yourself personally. In your diocese, my Lord, whom do you consider responsible in these matters? I know that you have felt it to be your duty to do things in the matter of refusing to license curates to certain clergy in your diocese, and I will not think otherwise than that it has been painful to you to find yourself obliged so to act ; but I ask upon what grounds have you brought yourself to perform these painful duties, unless upon the grounds of that solemn responsibility which you have felt to rest upon you, for the teaching given and the things done in your diocese in the church's name?

Our next resolution says that appointments of lay agents for spiritual functions should be made with due regard to the ultimate right of the Bishop to give or withhold his sanction. This only follows naturally upon the former, for if he is responsible for the teaching of the clergy, who have been examined and approved and ordained, *a fortiori*, he must be responsible for the teaching of laymen, and my Lord, it should be known (which perhaps it is not in England) that laymen as catechists are in Mission work often placed in charge of a Mission station, and perform all the spiritual functions which belong to the diaconate.

And the same responsibility rests upon the Bishop, I imagine, with reference to the services, the places in which services are conducted, &c., but here again we have only said that "the ultimate right of the Bishop to be consulted" should be recognised, and that as a matter of order, my Lord, not as a matter of tyrannical supervision.

It only remains for me to point out (and I do hope that the English public will take note of this) that after having expressed our opinion upon these points, which were laid before us, we did not conclude our deliberations until we had given expression to our opinion that something was needed to balance all this ; and accordingly feeling that whilst the ultimate responsibility of deciding, &c., on these matters rests with the Bishop, that responsibility should be shared with the clergy and laity, and especially as to the making enquiry into facts in dispute ; we resolved that synodical action in some form was required, and some kind of court to supply the place of the Ecclesiastical Courts in England. I am satisfied, my Lord, that in all this we acted upon the old principles, and were following the old paths, and were endeavouring to express our desire that clergy, laity, and Bishops should take their proper places and perform their proper functions and discharge their proper responsibilities in the body of the church in this province. We shall most humbly and most thankfully accept any suggestion which may be offered to us to prevent our going astray in these solemn and anxious matters.

And now, my Lord, again and again I ask you to forgive me if I seem to have spoken too freely to one so much my senior. Yes, my Lord, God knows that I am not unmindful of the danger of speaking and acting "as a novice." But, Oh! my Lord, I entreat you as a father to come forth to our help not to fan the flame of strife and uncharitableness, but as a true daysman and peace-maker. Let me say solemnly that your call to "firm resistance" is a call to a state of things which I dare not write about. All friends of the Church Missionary Society know that nothing keeps them in harmony with the church's organization, except a cord of mutual confidence and good understanding,—a cord which even in the episcopate of such a man as Bishop Wilson was subjected to a serious strain, but which in these more anxious days is hardly enough to trust to. I am confident that a frank and generous meeting of each other might end yet in a satisfactory bases for future operations. Let us believe that we want to be right, and then help to put each other right according as God has taught us. So dealing with our resolutions, (and we shall thankfully receive your help) God will bring us to the right, but we can never be right nor ever be at peace if we are to follow you in a firm resistance to each other's approaches.

Once more pardon me if I have gone beyond the bounds of what is respectful, and believe me yours most faithfully in Christ,

EDWARD R., CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

REDUCTION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

From this date lac is exempt from import duty. Export duty on shell lac is fixed at Re. 1-8 per cwt. Button lac Re. 1-4 per cwt. all other sorts exempt. All salt imported into Calcutta, and issued with sanction to manufacturers of glazed stoneware, is exempt from all duties.

Emigration to French Cayenne is stopped.

No rain here since the 1st instant; weather very oppressive.

AFFGHAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, JULY 14.

Mahomed Ali Khan, son of Nouroz Khan, being ordered by the Amir to be arrested, has escaped to the Momund country, to his father, who is reported to have suddenly died on the 10th.

Several rifles presented by the Amir to Afridi Chiefs have burst. The Afridis are now shewing aversion to assist the Amir in building the fort at Ali Musjid.

LAHORE, JULY 15.

The recruiting of troops at Herat by order of the Amir progresses steadily. Eight Squadrons of Cavalry have been formed of 2,000 men, which have been levied by Khan Meer, who has been rewarded. The Amir has ordered 12,000 more recruits to be raised for the Herat district. He has selected 2,000 men from the new levies at Cabul for Candahar. These levies are said to be four months in arrears of pay. The Governor of Turkistan has sent two urgent despatches to the Amir, which are said to be letters from the Russian Government. Two men, suspected to be news writers, have been executed at Candahar. The Amir has given strict orders to prevent the entrance into Cabul of any one from Peshawur.

The local paper protests against a scheme, which it has every reason to believe is being matured in Simla, for a British advance on Herat in the ensuing winter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF KARS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state, that the Russians have raised the siege of Kars and are retreating eastward.

Abmed Mukhtar Pacha and the Governor of Kars are preparing to attack the Russian force under the command of General Melikoff at Zaim.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR ARMENIA.

Powerful Russian reinforcements are proceeding by forced marches to Armenia.

The Russian advanced guard has arrived at Gradosk (?)

BOMBARDMENT OF SIMFEROPOL.

A Turkish frigate has bombarded the town of Simferopol.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

A great storm has again partially destroyed the bridge thrown across the Danube by the Russians at Simnitza.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE WAR.

Prince Bismarck has made a statement in which he declared that mediation in the Turco-Russian war is now actually impossible.

OBITUARY.—General Bell, 6th Regiment Foot.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, JULY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound to Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ulto. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 13, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	57,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	3,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	31,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats ..	5,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	981,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	65,000	do.
Do. do. of Cotton in London..	40,000	do.

LONDON, JULY 13, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady owing to firmness of cotton, but demand is still on small scale.

7 lbs Shirtings	6-3.
8½ lbs do	7-3.
40s Mule Twist	0-10½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅝.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	107.
Bar Silver	54½.
Total coin in the Bank of France	£88,700,000.
Do. Notes in Circulation	£97,800,000.

Arrival.—Patna.

Departures.—Northumbra and Emblehope.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 15.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 15, 9-7 P.M.

Mail steamer Teheran, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 15.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P. M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., ther. max. 80, W. B. 77, min. 74, bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 4 inches 48 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather hazy, wind S W., 6 to 7., ther. 83, bar. 30·0. Fall of rain 20 cents.

MANGALORE, 5-10 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., N. W., S. W. Fall of rain 12 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light W., ther. 88. Fall of rain 56 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8½d.		per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 9½ to 3-16d.		„
Credits, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9½ to 3-16d.		„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 3-16 to ½d.		„

THE COURT OF INQUIRY AT KIRKEE.

SURGEON MAJOR R. C. THORP is to be removed at once from the medical charge of the Sappers and Miners.

WE are glad to say that heavy rain began to fall in Bombay on Saturday and continued steadily throughout the afternoon and night, and at intervals throughout yesterday. This rain appears to be general throughout Western India. A correspondent at Dhoolia, writing on Friday last, says: "We are having a good fall of rain to-day, and rain fell yesterday along the line from Nandgaum to Pachora. It is to be hoped this rain will continue. It has only just come in time."

FROM Oomrawuttee, under date the 14th inst., we hear that there has been a very timely fall of rain for all the crops. Our correspondent says:—"After a fortnight's break of dry weather and high wind, the weather changed yesterday morning to rain, which was anxiously looked for on account of the grain crops, and it also came in good time for cotton. Both are now beyond all danger for this month, and will gather sufficient strength to withstand unfavourable weather, should it come, for the next month. The rain is of that steady kind, which soaks through everything and none of which goes to waste. It has come down all night, and we must have had two inches. There are prospects of plenty more to fall."

WHILST there has been very heavy rain in some divisions of Bengal, especially the Presidency, Rajshahi, and parts of the Dhaka divisions, in others there have only been light showers, and more rain is wanted. The district reports for the week ended the 7th July mention that this is the case in Midnapur, Bankura, Jalpigury, Kuch Behar, Chittagong and the Hill Tracts, and generally throughout the Patna, Bhagulpur, and Chutia Nagpur districts. There have been some floods in Orissa, by which, in the Pury district, the cotton and late *dalna* crops have been "drowned." The *sarad* rice has also been damaged in forty villages near Chandanpur, by the breach of an embankment on the Bhargoi river.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State approving of similar measures of relief being applied to the block in the Bombay Civil Service to those which have recently been carried out in the North-West. The arrangement will, we understand, be introduced at an early date.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. D. VANRENEN, of the Survey, retires from the service immediately on his pension and annuity.

THE Madras Government has declined to sanction the application of Sub-Lieutenant J. W. H. Fitzgerald to resign from the same, and to rejoin his Regiment.

THE Lahore paper hears of an unfortunate occurrence which recently happened in the Fort Hospital at Delhi. A patient got up in the night and went out into the verandah. Finding the punkah coolie asleep he gave him a kick to awake him. The unfortunate coolie had a diseased spleen, which was ruptured by the kick, and died in half an hour. The soldier who inflicted the injury has not been discovered, but as no sign of external injury could be perceived on the coolie's body his death was evidently the result of a very slight blow given probably with the naked foot. But the misadventure should teach caution, and irritated European soldiers would do well not to strike or kick any native under any circumstances whatever. We cannot afford to have any more Fuller cases.

THE *Statesman* announces that Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co., merchants of Calcutta, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are said to amount to 6½ lacs of rupees.

THE *Indian Tribune* of Allahabad put in circulation, a few days ago, a report to the effect that His Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, who was desirous of paying a second visit to Simla, had been prohibited by the Viceroy from doing so. There is not the slightest truth in the report. His Highness is expected at Simla as soon as the rains are over.

A RATHER absurd mistake was nearly committed at Lahore on the morning that the announcement was made that the Punjab Bank had stopped payment. The Manager had ordered a placard with huge letters, "Stopped Payment," to be printed, intending to hang it on the outer gate of the Bank compound. The man who took it home with orders to affix it thought one Bank was as good as another, and was only just stopped in time from plastering it on the very solvent porches of the Bengal Bank, instead of on those of the Punjab Bank.

A VERY good movement has been lately set on foot by a Miss Hyde, in the formation of a sort of limited liability company or club of indigent ladies. Each member pays a small annual subscription, and in return is entitled to send articles of her own workmanship for sale at public bazaars that are to be held at regular intervals. One of these comes off soon at the Albert Hall, and promises to be very successful, as the patronage of some very distinguished personages has been secured for the undertaking. There is no sort of reason why ladies of gentle birth should not turn whatever accomplishments they possess to profitable account; the pity is, that so few of them are capable of performing work which fetches a market price.

A GRAND match of billiards has been played at Naini Tal between the Artillery and the World, 150 up; Colonel Anderson and Captain Dalton representing the World, and Colonel Pennycuik and Captain Hutchinson officiating on behalf of the gunners. It was one of the closest matches ever played, and at the end victory was declared on the side of the World at game to 148.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, has published a minute on Commissioners and their duties, and has commented with some severity on the Commissioner of Moulmein, Colonel Ardagh. Colonel Ardagh was Commissioner of Pegu when Colonel Hamilton was shot by dacoits, and Mr. Thomson thinks he should have personally proceeded to the spot at that time. But as nearly two years have elapsed since then, is it not rather late in the day to call his conduct in question? Mr. Thomson says,

> The Commissioner of Tenasserim repeats in his letter objections which he has before made in general terms, of "a tendency of the times to centralise everything at the head-quarters of the province." I have not the slightest idea to what the Commissioner alludes, and I venture to think that, as far as I am personally concerned, he is mistaken in his supposition. At any rate, I cannot help observing that the remark comes with very little force from a Commissioner who, as regards nine-tenths of the communications which he addresses to the Chief Commissioner, contents himself with forwarding, without comment or suggestion, copies of all reports and returns received from subordinates in every department. To take the case of Colonel Hamilton, to which the Commissioner himself alludes, whatever may have been the representations made to the District Officer by the Commissioner at the time, I am not aware of a single reference to the Government upon the subject. The outbreak of violent crime which ended in the lamented death of the Inspector-General of Police happened within a few weeks of my arrival in the province, and I am not aware that the then Commissioner of Pegu intervened at all in the matter. I am satisfied that such a tragic occurrence could not have happened elsewhere without the presence of the Commissioner on the spot as soon as he could reach it, with a view of supervising and directing both the Magistrate and Police, and reporting the measures which he had adopted for the arrest of the criminals and the restoration of tranquility. It requires no rules to declare that in all emergencies of this kind or on every occasion when the Commissioner considers his presence or interference necessary, his right to interfere is unquestionable, and would certainly never be called in question by me. I would go much further, and say that the authority and position of Commissioners should be insisted on in every other department of Government within their jurisdiction.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* says, that "it often happens that the subjects which are really most talked about are just those which are 'never mentioned.' It is not very rash to opine that the two matters most discussed in London at this moment—that is, by men and women *separately*—are the *Priest in Absolution*, and the trial of Mrs. Besant and Mr Bradlaugh for the publication of the *Fruits of Philosophy*. The compilation and printing (even for private circulation) of the former was a perfect miracle of stupidity on the part of that ultra-Ritualist group of clergymen constituting the 'Society of the Holy Cross.' I have not seen the book; but evidently from Lord Redesdale's and the Attorney General's comments, it would, if used (and if not to be used, why was it compiled?), make the practice of confession in the Church of England as dangerous—as pernicious, even though employed conscientiously, and as liable to evil use in corrupt hands—as it ever was in the Church of Rome. Nobody supposes that Ritualistic clergymen are systematic corrupters of innocence. On the contrary, they are generally among the most self-denying and devoted of men. Again, nobody questions the veracity of the very High-Church ladies who write to papers that they have practised 'confession' for years, and never heard a word or hint that could sully the most spotless modesty. But the acceptance of these facts only makes the compilation of an odious manual which was not wanted, and seems not to be used, the more wanton and stupendous folly."

Truth:—If any one wishes to know the estimation in which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is held by the attached clergy of his flock, let him read the organs of the extreme Ritualists. For instance, we read in the current number of the *Church Times*, a very lively little paper published in the interests of ecclesiastical millinery, that the "Presbyterian Archbishop" is, in theological controversy, "an antagonist, who is entirely callous and unscrupulous, and quite as willing to stab with secret dagger from behind, as to strike with sword in front." Then, again, the Most Reverend Archibald Campbell Tait is "profoundly unacquainted with all that belongs to the theological, historical, and spiritual side of the Church of England." Moreover, we are told, that what music is to a man who "cannot distinguish the 'Old Hundredth' from 'Tommy Dodd,' religion is to Archbishop Tait, and it is as idle to argue with him on religious questions and on religious grounds" as it would be to play Mendelssohn to a deaf person. Finally we are informed, that, as to the Public Worship Regulation Act, his Grace should have been reminded "that his eager championship in 1859 of the publicans, brothel-keepers, and penny-gaff managers of Wapping, aided by a ribald and riotous mob against any attempt to make Christians of them, is an admirable commentary on his Grace's piety, statesmanship, and fitness to express any opinion on the subject at all." After that the much-maligned Archibald will, we suppose, go out of town and change his name, his only consolation being, that the gentlemen who write thus, have vowed at their ordination to "reverently obey" their bishops, and submit to "their godly judgments." And this is how they do it!

IT is related that a Judge at Mennesota thus defined murder: "Gentlemen of the jury," said this legal luminary, "murder is where a man is murderously killed. The killer in such a case is a murderer. Now murder by poison is just as much murder as murder with a gun, pistol, or knife. It is the simple act of murdering that constitutes murder in the eye of the law. Don't let the ideas of murder and manslaughter confound you. Murder is one thing, manslaughter is quite another. Consequently, if there has been a murder, and it is not manslaughter, then it must be murder. Don't let this point escape you. Self murder has nothing to do with this case. According to Blackstone and all the best living writers, one man cannot commit *felo de se* upon another; and that is clearly my view. Gentlemen, murder is murder. The murder of a brother is called fratricide; the murder of a father is called parricide, but that don't enter into this case. This case is murder, and as I said before, murder is most emphatically murder. You will take the case, gentlemen, and make up your minds according to the law and the evidence, not forgetting the explanation I have given you."

THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL, MADRAS ARMY.

IT gives us much pleasure to announce that Colonel Jebb, at present commanding H. M.'s 67th Foot at Fort Saint George, succeeds to the Adjutant Generalship of the Madras Army, *vice* Brigadier General Stewart, whose appointment dates from August 1872, and which accordingly vacates next month. Colonel Jebb served in the Crimea with the 23rd Fusiliers including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and on the staff of the Army in China. He is young, energetic and is very popular with his regiment. We understand that Major Knowles commands the regiment temporarily, until the will of the Duke of Cambridge is known, when we trust to hear he is confirmed. Major Knowles served with the 77th in the Crimean War from July 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was severely contused at the assault of the Redan. As the gallant 67th leave this for Bangalore next cold season, it is but justice to them to say, that the discipline of the regiment has been excellent, no rows whatever having occurred between them and the townspeople. We have no doubt the regiment will be as popular in Bangalore as it has been here. The 67th arrived in Madras in March of last year from Burmah, and we congratulate them on going to so healthy a station as the Cheltenham of India.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE RECIPROCAL INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN AND MAHOMEDAN CIVILIZATION, during the period of the Khalifs and at the present time; by Edward Rehatsek. Bombay Education Society's Press. 1877.

PRIZE essays and prize poems have ever been the *bêtes noirs* of reviewers, but the essay which we have now to review, though a "prize" one, cannot be fairly viewed in the same light, although we must confess we felt somewhat disappointed when we read it, because the author has been content with giving a brief and consequently imperfect sketch of the history of Mahomedan civilization under the Abbasides of Bagdad and the Ommiades of Cordova—that is to say, of the Arabs in Bagdad and Spain, concluding with a brief sketch of the revival of learning in Europe. Arab civilization was by no means limited to Spain and Bagdad; nor, viewing literature as a prominent mark of civilization, can it be said to have sprung into existence during the Khalifates mentioned, nor can we hold with Mr. Rehatsek that it "is chiefly attributed to the writings of Arabian doctors and philosophers" that the revival of learning among the Europeans took place. The Arabs did not *cause* that revival, though their works undoubtedly assisted in and gave it and impulse which it would otherwise have lacked. The *cause* of the revival, the source from which it sprang, must be looked for elsewhere, for apart from historical considerations, it is self-evident that learning must have been cultivated to some extent before the Europeans could profit from, appreciate, or use the works of the Arabians. Literature is, as we have said above, one of the most prominent indications of civilization, and this is so, whether we view merely the quantity of matter produced, or rise to the higher and more trustworthy evidence afforded by its quality; but literature is not the only test of civilization—architecture may be considered as almost equally conclusive evidence of the standard of civilization reached by any given nation; and, indeed, viewing civilization in its most ordinary sense, it will be found that the domestic architecture of a people is the surest index of their advance from the houseless and barbarous condition in which man first dwelt. Mr. Rehatsek seems, however, to consider literature as the one evidence of civilization worthy of consideration, though probably he may, in the present instance, be influenced to do so from the fact of his sketch being limited to the consideration of that portion of the history of civilization which exhibits the "reciprocal influence of Mahomedan and European civilization;" and the same remark would seem to explain his omitting all mention of Mahomedan civilization as exhibited in the famous colleges of Bokhara and Samarcand, in India and in Egypt. No excuse can, however, be given for his omitting to consider the influence which European civilization has brought and still is bringing to bear upon Mahomedanism in Egypt, Turkey, and Persia. Here was a subject directly connected with the task taken in hand, of far more immediate interest, materials for which Mr. Rehatsek could not have had much difficulty in obtaining—and yet he does not even touch upon it. Is it that he considers literature as the only evidence of civilization worthy of discussion?

Before proceeding further, we may state the circumstances under which Mr. Rehatsek wrote this essay. In October 1863 a prize of Rs 500 was offered for the best essay comparing "the influence of Greek learning on the Arabs, under the Abbaside Khalifs of Bagdad and the Ommiade Khalifs of Cordova, with the subsequent influence of Arabian learning on the reviving European mind after the Dark Ages; and from the comparison infer the probable influence which the mature intellect of Europe should exercise in its turn, now that it is once more brought in contact with the Muhammadan mind in India."

We cannot avoid fancying that something of a smile will find expression from the reader of the above extraordinary proposition. Is it possible that any one can be so utterly ignorant of the peculiarities of the Arabs and the Mahomedans of India as to imagine that the consideration of the influences which operated upon the Arabs of Haroun-al-Raschid's time, can afford a basis from which obtain the probable result of similar influences operating upon the Moslems of India in the nineteenth century?

Ridiculous as was the theme thus offered by the then Finance Minister of India (Sir Charles Trevelyan), Mr. Rehatsek and Moulvie Obeydoolah (of Calcutta) were the only men who undertook to meet its conditions, and Mr. Rehatsek would have carried off the prize, had he sent in an Urdu, instead of a Persian, translation of his essay, contrary to the stipulated conditions. Having thus sinned against the law which had been prescribed for his observance, the prize was equally divided between the two competitors, nevertheless from the very decided acknowledgment by the committee of the ability displayed in Mr. Rehatsek's essay, he is justly entitled to call it "the prize" essay. As now published, the essay has been somewhat enlarged; its nucleus remains, however, entirely the same as before. Let us now glance over the contents of the essay.

In a brief introduction the author points out that when the Mahomedans first came into Syria and Asia Minor they were brought into close and constant contact with the Greeks then "as a nation, in a state of decline," but possessed of "treasures of inestimable knowledge." After stating this fact and adding that "this state of things naturally engendered a desire" among the Mahomedans to acquire the same advantages our author takes a hop, skip, and a jump, and after giving some dates connected with the ancient canal which before the acquisition of Egypt by the Mahomedans had connected the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, mentioning the publication of an authorized version of the Koran, during the reign of Othman, and briefly dismissing some of the earlier Khalifs, he plunges in chapter on into a "sketch of Arabian earning during the reign of the Abbaside Khalifs of Bagdad."

Commencing with the founding of Bagdad, our author proceeds rapidly with a review of Arabian learning and the influences which affected it, down to the fall of Bagdad in A. D. 1258. We cannot stop here to give a *resumé* of the author's facts, but we cannot omit a word of praise for the careful and probably accurate manner in which he has condensed the leading features of his subject—a subject which, indeed, might justly claim almost as many volumes as Mr. Rehatsek has given it pages. In chapter two, "a general view of history and science under the Ommiade Khalifs of Cordova" is given, and in the course of the chapter we get sketches headed "rivalry between the Ommiades and the Abbasides," and "prosperity and reverses of the Ommiades," the remainder of the chapter being divided chronologically. The next chapter treats of "the revival of learning in Europe," and in this the author gives a hurried outline of the literary and scientific debts we owe to the Arabs. Alluding to our "Arabic numbers," he thinks there can be no doubt but that the Arabs themselves derived their figures from the Hindus, and in proof of this says: "The figures from 'one' to 'nine' are the abridged forms of the initial letters of the names of these numbers, and 'zero' is the initial of the Sanskrit word *shunya*, in ancient Sanskrit characters." Among the other sciences, &c. to which Mr. Rehatsek gives an origin is, of course, algebra, and he seems to think that our measures of length and those of the French were derived from the Arabian *kadam*, or step. Chess is also of Moslem origin, but we cannot hold with our author when he expresses the opinion that cricket "seems to be a variety of the play called *chugan* in Persia." If the Arabs gave us much that was good, Mr. Rehatsek will have it that they also gave us much that was not good, "such were astrology, alchemy, blood-revenge, magic and trial by ordeal," but the Arabs can no more claim a priority of conception in all of these matters than they can in the matter of eating or drinking. Astrology, whether so-called or not, is found to have existed and to exist in all countries prior to, and, as in the case of India, often long after the introduction of civilization. Of the study of alchemy—the art of manufacturing gold—we cannot speak so confidently, but of the remaining three points it can scarcely be said that they were unknown in Europe previous to the arrival of the Arabs in Spain.

In the fourth and last chapter the author treats of the "influence of European learning on the Muhamadans of India during the present age, and what is required to make it more effective." In the opening paragraph of this chapter "occasional wars" are compared to the physical exercise of the body, and the comparison, if not too closely followed out, is not altogether infelicitous. Glancing over the Oriental work done by European societies, the author gives us some idea of the immense field of Oriental literature which has already been opened up to European readers. Pointing out the aversion, arising from religious prejudices, exhibited by Indian Mahomedans to books translated from European languages, the author gives an account by Captain (*Hajee*) Burton, of a Sindh *madrassa* or college and the studies pursued in it. Quoting from the Rev. S. G. Deimler, on page 94, Mr. Rehatsek gives a ridiculously exaggerated account of saint worship among the Indian Mahomedans, concluding with the extraordinary statements that the *Panjahs* displayed during the *Ashora* are worshipped, and that the *Panjah* is significative of the prophet, Ali, Fatima, Hasan and Hossein! Surely, a missionary who pretends to teach "how may the gospel be best made known to the Mussulman population of Bombay" should know more of his subject than this; and Mr. Rehatsek ought to have known better than to republish such unfounded assertions. But the succeeding pages show how utterly ignorant of the daily life of the Mahomedans of India, Mr. Rehatsek is. Perusing the *Qanoon-i-Islam* details of "long ceremonies connected with pilgrimages, holidays, festivities at births, circumcisions, marriages, deaths, and on other similar occasions," he innocently takes it for granted that the *Qanoon-i-Islam* is really and literally the "law of Islam." Not one quarter of the ceremonies described in that book ever take place in ninety-nine out of one hundred Mussulman families, and those that do occur are abridged and curtailed beyond recognition almost. "Concerning the science of *Dawut* (exorcism)," there are not probably two hundred Moslems in India who really believe in anything of the kind; it is a mere relict of byegone ages. Fortune-telling is believed in by the Indians generally, but not to the same extent that it is credited in England, Ireland, and Europe generally. These are subjects on which a writer cannot be too careful as to the truth of the assertions he makes, and no excuse can be offered for inaccuracy, as any educated Mahomedan will willingly enough give an honest enquirer all the information he can have need of.

Summing up his essay, Mr. Rehatsek urges the education of Mahomedan women, the formation of associations, mechanics' institutes and similar societies, totally forgetful of the fact that all these things, capital in themselves, are a consequence of the extension of and not a means of spreading learning and civilization. Teach and civilize first and then form institutes and societies at will; form the societies first, and they *must* fail, injuring rather than benefiting the hope of advance. The essay appropriately concludes with a word of praise to the "Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta." Owing to the early date at which the essay was written, no mention is made of the Allyghur College, or the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, and this is to be regretted. No notice is taken of the Mahomedan press in India; nor are we told anything about the progress of education among the Mahomedans generally; nothing is said of their occupations. In short, Mr. Rehatsek tells us nothing whatever of the influence of English civilization on the Indian Mahomedans, and yet a large volume might be written on this subject. As far as the historical portion of this essay is concerned, it should be read by every European and Mahomedan in India. For the remainder, we can only regret that Mr. Rehatsek seems to have been unable to grasp the dignity and importance of his subject, and has simply recorded a few well-known facts.

BOMBAY.

THERE were extraordinarily high tides in Bombay on Saturday and yesterday. The waves swept over the Kennedy Sea Face, Breach Candy, and the Vellard, and on Breach Candy a portion of the sea wall was carried away.

THE Italian mail steamer Assyria left Aden for Bombay on Friday last at noon.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—On Saturday last Mr. W. Webb committed four Hindoos, viz: Nuthoo Hemchund, Velljee Anundjee, Dhurumsey Suntools, and Purshotum Toolsia *alias* Purshotum Megjee, on charges of housebreaking and theft by night, to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports, during the month of June, amounted to 4,458 bales, 17,51,568 lbs., or 2,736 candies and 521 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,23,225. In addition to the above, 300 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 1,17,600 lbs., of the value of Rs. 22,500, have been shipped to Bombay.

ACCIDENT AT THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S DOCKS, MAZAGON.—On Friday last, a European lad named William Lord, an engineer's apprentice attached to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s dockyard at Mazagon, whilst bathing and swimming about in the dock with a few other lads, got seriously injured by his head coming in contact with some projection in the dock and had to be conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a dangerous state.

THE Governor-General in Council has desired Presidency Banks to abstain from any language which may seem to imply a closer relation with Government than that of Banker or Agent. Especially are the phrases "General Treasury" and "Her Majesty's Treasury" to be eschewed; and the Comptroller-General will see that these and other improprieties are eliminated from all public forms and documents used by the Civil Account Department.

SPEAKING of the agitation among the Parsees arising out of the recent incident at the Tower of Silence, the *Bombay Guardian* says, "We ourselves drew attention, many years ago, to the 'purificatory ablution' of the Parsees. The Parsees have some deplorable customs which they appear to have adopted from the Hindoos, but there is a large and increasing body of earnest-minded men among them who warmly advocate the abandonment of these customs, encountering a good deal of opposition from those who claim to be more orthodox."

AT a conference of the S. P. G. missionaries at Combaconum, the native clergy made an application to be allowed second-class fare instead of third-class. This was strongly opposed by some, who thought that the fact of ordination did not necessitate any such change in their habits. A writer in a Madras paper thinks European missionaries should themselves travel third class, if they wish native ministers to do it. We know of a number of European missionaries in this Presidency who travel third-class.—*Bombay Guardian*.

LOSS OF THE B. I. CO.'S STEAMER CASHMERE.—The old adage, "it never rains but it pours," has just been confirmed, by a telegram announcing the total loss of this steamer with seven lives off Cape Guardafui. It is but a few weeks ago that the ill-fated steamer Meikong was wrecked off Ras Hafoon, a spot in close proximity to the scene of the present disaster. The telegram to hand gives us no particulars of the cause which has led to the catastrophe, but we may assume it to have been, as in the recent case, the heavy fogs which usually at this time of the year surround the vicinity in question. We deeply sympathise with the British India Steam Ship Company, whose efforts have hitherto been crowned with such success.

THE LATE SIR J. JEJEEBHOY.—The sad occasion of our now writing has come upon us so unexpectedly, that we can scarcely be prepared to enter into a categorical statement of all the great and benevolent institutions established by that generous and munificent father and son. But who that knows Bombay, or so many other places in the Western Presidency, is not familiar with at least most of them? Regarding the social virtues and claims of every kind of the late Sir Jamsetjee, his excellence in every way, so highly appreciated by Government both at home and here, it would be superfluous to speak. A more deservedly popular and honoured man India has never seen, and we feel confident that his successor will follow in his footsteps.—*Poona Observer*.

Though more intimately connected with Bombay than Calcutta, most of our readers will hear with regret of the death at Poona, on Wednesday, of the well-known Parsee baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., the head of the Parsee community in India. We can best express the general feeling in the old saying that we could better have spared many another.—*Englishman*.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 7th July 1877, was 5,30,651 maunds and in money Rs. 3,28,472. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 7th July 1877.	Week ending 8th July 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 17,781	Mds 15,448	Mds 2,333	...
Amount	Rs. 11,938	Rs. 17,970	...	Rs. 6,032
GRAIN AND SEEDS— Weight	Mds 6,17,467	Mds 1,33,174	Mds 4,84,293	...
Amount	Rs. 3,67,447	Rs. 53,357	Rs. 3,14,090	...
SALT— Weight	Mds 13,108	Mds 14,870	...	Mds 1,762
Amount	Rs. 7,336	Rs. 10,032	...	Rs. 2,696
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 2,515	Mds 900	Mds 1,615	...
Amount	Rs. 8,905	Rs. 2,900	Rs. 6,005	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 8,699	Mds 9,818	...	Mds 1,119
Amount	Rs. 15,513	Rs. 13,447	Rs. 2,066	...
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 1,22,617	Mds 77,326	Mds 45,291	...
Amount	Rs. 7 ,629	Rs. 55,590	Rs. 15,039	...
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 7,82,187	Mds 2,51,536	Mds 5,30,651	...
Amount	Rs. 4,81,768	Rs. 1,53,296	Rs. 3,28,472	...

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 7th July 1877, was 11,891 maunds and in money Rs. 229. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 7th July 1877.	Week ending 8th July 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 891	Mds 549	Mds 342	...
Amount	Rs. 750	Rs. 552	Rs. 198	...
GRAIN— Weight	Mds 23,147	Mds 13,218	Mds 9,929	...
Amount	Rs. 6,425	Rs. 2,475	Rs. 3,950	...
JAGREE— Weight	Mds 396	Mds 1,283	...	Mds 887
Amount	Rs. 36	Rs. 635	...	Rs. 599
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 189	Mds 612	...	Mds 423
Amount	Rs. 478	Rs. 1,547	...	Rs. 1,069
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 2,424	Mds 3,094	...	Mds 670
Amount	Rs. 2,146	Rs. 2,480	...	Rs. 334
SALT— Weight	Mds 8,490	Mds 11,231	...	Mds 2,741
Amount	Rs. 3,333	Rs. 3,275	Rs. 58	...
SEEDS— Weight	Mds 3,385	Mds 5,985	...	Mds 2,600
Amount	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,336	...	Rs. 386
SUGAR— Weight	Mds 1,536	Mds 2,018	...	Mds 482
Amount	Rs. 803	Rs. 1,011	...	Rs. 208
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 34,674	Mds 49,033	...	Mds 14,359
Amount	Rs. 12,881	Rs. 14,720	...	Rs. 1,839
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 75,132	Mds 87,023	...	Mds 11,891
Amount	Rs. 27,802	Rs. 28,031	...	Rs. 229

A SOCIETY for the revival and encouragement of native arts and industry has been started at Ahmedabad. In the circular issued by this Society, its promoters say, "if no association has yet come into existence in your city for attempting to stop the downward progress of our countrymen in arts and industry, we entreat you and your fellow-citizens to form one at once. There is no room for delay. We have been sleeping long enough. It is time now, if we wish to save our native land from further poverty and ruin, to be up and doing. There is an appearance of wealth in Presidency cities, large towns and native durbars. This is a misleading appearance. The number of wealthy individuals is comparatively insignificant, and this number is yearly becoming smaller. The middle class is becoming poorer, and poverty is staring at the door of the great mass of the people of India. Want of employment is increasing. The greater portion of the artizan class have lost their means of maintenance, and the remainder are on the brink of ruin. The chief cause of this is the great progress of the mechanical arts and industry in Europe and America. India was industrially, at one time, at the head of the world. How pitiable is her present position! We are humbly of opinion that no time should be lost and no effort spared to prevent the death of her mechanical industry and to improve her agriculture. We have no doubt that all philanthropic persons capable of understanding the subject and its importance, and having a spark of patriotism left in their breasts, will join the movement, if asked to do so, and help you in forming an associated body such as suggested by us. We have agreed upon a pledge to be signed and observed by us and all well-wishers of their country. The pledge is as follows:—'We, the undersigned, agree to use for ourselves and families, native-made articles in place of foreign made articles as far as procurable, though the former may be a little dearer and somewhat different in quantity.'"

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In. cts.	FORT. In. cts.	BYCULLA. In. cts.
Saturday, July 14, up to 6 a. m.	0 20	0 3	0 57
Sunday, July 15, „	0 93	2 55	3 49
Previously registered	36 89	28 65½	29 80
Total up to date	38 2	31 23½	33 86
Fall up to 15th July 1876	20 95	19 87	23 95

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE *TIMES OF INDIA*.

ON Friday evening last, Mr. Crawford (of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey,) accompanied by Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) his constituted attorney, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court and laid the following information, charging Mr. Grattan Geary, the editor of the *Times of India* newspaper, with defamation. Mr. Crawford deposed—

I am an attorney of the High Court of Bombay and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors to the Corporation of the city of Bombay. My only partner in the said firm of Crawford and Boevey is James Henry Crawley Boevey, and the said James Henry Crawley Boevey is and has for two months past been absent from Bombay. On the 11th July 1877, Mr. Grattan Geary printed and published in a newspaper called the *Times of India* the following article containing defamatory imputations concerning the said firm, of which I am a member:—

> . . . . "The irregularity of procedure of which the Chairman was guilty in procuring at his own motion 'legal opinions' from the Solicitors to the Corporation without consulting the Council, did not, we are glad to see, pass without comment. If every member of the Town Council arrogated to himself a similar privilege whenever he wanted to throw an obstacle in the way of a rival, or desired to ascertain the consequences of his own violation of the law, lawyer's bills would become a formidable addition to the burdens of the ratepayers. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee first drew attention to the irregularity in question. Mr. Kirkham concurred with Mr. Nowrojee in the opinion that the practice was wrong, and that neither the Chairman nor any other member of the Town Council had a right to get legal opinions for his own behoof at the public expense without consulting the Council. And Mr. Kirkham took the opportunity presented by the discussion of this incident to call attention to the doubtful quality of the "legal advice" which the Corporation Solicitors are in the habit of giving in response to the extra-official requisitions of the Chairman of the Town Council. We have already expressed our own opinion of these precious 'opinions,' and Mr. Kirkham, although a layman not professing to be learned in the law, did not hesitate to describe as a palpable blunder their astonishing declaration that Town Councillors are not included in the penal clause of the LIII. Section of the Municipal Act. They were unaware that the Town Councillor was an officer of the Municipality! They know better now. Yet it is upon the 'opinion' of these gentlemen that the Chairman contrived last April to frighten the majority of the Town Council from taking a course which they desired to take and which was perfectly within their competence. The Nemesis which has just overtaken the Chairman of the Town Council has trodden very closely on the heels of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey. Neither he nor they can afford to mix themselves up again in irregular proceedings designed to serve party or personal purposes."

I say that I am one of the persons referred to as "the obliging Solicitors to the Corporation" in the following passage from the article: "For the purpose of effecting that object he (Mr. Maclean) manœuvered with the help of the obliging Solicitors to the Corporation in a fashion which was not creditable, but which succeeded through the accident of the illness at the moment of the party most concerned;" and that I am also one of the persons referred to in the following passage from the said article: "Neither he nor they (Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) can afford to mix themselves up again in irregular proceedings designed to serve party or personal purposes." I say that the particular passages referred to when read with the rest of the article impute to me, as a member of the said firm of Crawford and Boevey and the only member of the said firm at present residing in Bombay, amongst other things that I had in giving the professional opinion referred to in the said article not expressed my *bona fide* opinion on the points submitted to me, but had manufactured my opinion for the purpose of obliging the Mr. Maclean in the said article referred to, and that I had mixed myself up with irregular proceedings designed to serve party or personal purposes. On the 12th instant I caused to be written through my solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, the following letter

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.
>
> SIR,—We are instructed by Mr. Crawford, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to draw your attention to certain passages in your leading article of yesterday, the 11th instant, in which imputations are made upon the character of his firm.
>
> The passages complained of are the following:—"For the purpose of effecting that object he (Mr. Maclean) manœuvred, with the help of the obliging Solicitors to the Corporation, in a fashion which was not creditable, but which succeeded through the accident of the illness at the moment of the party most concerned."
>
> And at the end of the article:—"Neither he nor they (Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) can afford to mix themselves up again in irregular proceedings designed to serve party or personal purposes."
>
> These passages taken with the rest of the article are clearly intended to convey and do convey the imputation that the opinions of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey alluded to in the article were not their *bona fide* opinions on the points submitted to them, but were opinions manufactured for the purpose of obliging Mr. Maclean.
>
> This is an imputation seriously affecting their character as professional men, and one which is altogether untrue, and we are instructed to call upon you to withdraw it in your issue of to-morrow, otherwise legal proceedings will at once be commenced against you.—We are, &c.,
>
> CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
>
> Bombay, July 12.

And on the 13th instant the said letter from Messrs. Lynch and Owen was published in the *Times of India* of that day by the said Grattan Geary with the following note at the foot of it:

> *** We never said, and we never intended to say, that the opinions vouchsafed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey to the Chairman of the Town Council on two interesting occasions were not their real opinions. If we thought so we should have called upon them, too, to resign. But we thought, and said, that those opinions were not good in law, that they were irregularly obtained for personal purposes, and that one of them was certainly used for a discreditable purpose. Messrs. Crawford and Boevey are right to be sensitive on the point of honour, but we are entitled to say that in its whole tone and tenour their letter of April last was that of a firm of solicitors to one side in an electioneering contest, rather than what might be expected from solicitors to a Corporation, anxious to keep themselves aloof from personal or party struggles.—ED. T. OF I.

The said editorial note contains no withdrawal of the imputation made upon my personal and professional character in the said article. I say that the imputations contained in the said article directly lower my character in respect of my calling as an attorney of the High Court, and the said Grattan Geary knowing and having reason to believe that the same would so lower my character published the said article, and I therefore charge him, the said Grattan Geary, with the offence of defamation under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered that a summons be issued against the accused returnable on the 20th instant.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th instant.

Read memo. from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 5th July, forwarding copy of further correspondence with Government and others regarding the quality of the water recently supplied to the shipping, and forwarding a chart showing the position of the vessels on board of which cases of cholera occurred. Read also the correspondence referred to. Read minute of D. Graham, Esq., on the subject.—Resolution: This correspondence should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner for consideration.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 2nd July, submitting an offer made by Mr. Nathoo Maneck to lease for 50 years 180 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Argyll Road, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Read minute of members of Land Committee approving of the terms.—Resolution: Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 5th July, submitting an application from Ebramjee Valleejee for a lease of 160 square yards of land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, for 10 years, at a rent of Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum, and recommending that the offer be accepted. Read minute by members of Land Committee approving of the terms.—Resolution: Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution, dated 7th July, approving of the extension of time during which goods may be allowed to be left on the Port Trust Bunders free of charge, which has already been sanctioned by the Trustees.

Government Resolution, dated 7th July, sanctioning the reduction of import and export fees on goods shut out by vessels in the harbour and subsequently relanded to one half the usual rates.

Pilotage statement week to 10th July.

10 Vessels piloted into harbour

9 „ „ out of „

5 „ transported

2 „ attended to.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr Bell Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ON Saturday morning last an alarm was raised in a chawl situated in Chundanwady Lane that a man was murdering his wife by cutting her throat with a knife. A policeman and neighbours rushed into the room from whence the cries of a woman and a little girl proceeded, where it was discovered that a man, named Hunmunta Mulloo, with an open clasp knife in his hand, was striking at his wife about her throat and face. On the policeman endeavouring to arrest him, he inflicted a slight cut with the same knife on his own throat, but was prevented from completing his intentions by the knife being wrenched from his hand. Both the women and her husband were at once removed to the GocuJdass Tejpal Hospital, where the woman is lying in a precarious state. On the same day Mr. Nana Morojee, the third Presidency Magistrate, was summoned to take the woman's declaration, which is as follows: "I am the lawful wife of Mulloo, the prisoner, who is now standing before me. This morning, I asked him to give me some money for house expense; instead of doing so he abused me and cut my throat with a knife (the same now produced). I had done nothing to provoke him. As soon as I was stabbed I became insensible."

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE forty-third half yearly meeting of this Company was held at 45 Finsbury Circus, London, on June 22nd. Lieutenant Colonel French, Chairman, presiding. The attendance of shareholders was not large.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the Report observed that this circumstance might be taken as an indication that the absent were so satisfied with the Report that they saw no reason for attending. The Report was not long; it was concise in every way, the figures could be taken as they were given, and the proprietors could draw their own deductions. He would not ask them to listen to long particulars, but there might be a few matters, apart from the report to which he would call their attention. The Chairman then referred to the question of the Nerbudda Bridge, stating that the Board, after consultation with Sir John Hawkshaw and with the Secretary of State for India, had entrusted to Sir John Hawkshaw the design for a new and magnificent bridge at Nerbudda. This design had been approved by the Secretary of State, and the bridge would consist of 25 spans of 1870 feet each, making 4,687 feet. It would be erected on piers of large cylinders 14 feet below and 10 feet above water, and would be constructed by the company's own engineers in India. The directors believed that by this arrangement much economy would be effected, for the engineers were thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the river, and if a stranger however clever, were to go out to India to do this work the expense of constructing the bridge would be vastly greater than it would now be. With regard to the much vexed question of the Rajpootana State Railway and the gauge to be adopted, he would read some observations made by Sir P. Wodehouse at a dinner given to him in Bombay before he returned to England after being for five years Governor of Bombay. The remarks were as follows:—"When we look at the enormous trade which is springing up between Bombay and the Central Provinces, when we see you on the fair way to have a railway constructed from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, which will draw from Rajpootana and the Punjab a large portion of their wealth, we cannot fail to become impressed with the coming importance of this great port. A splendid future for you, gentlemen, is a mere question of time. (Cheers.) At the same time with reference to this Rajpootana Railway, I think you cannot too steadily and too perseveringly agitate for its speedy construction and above all, agitate against its being built on the narrow gauge. (Cheers.) I cannot myself conceive anything more ruinous or more mischievous than the introduction of the narrow gauge on a line which will become a great road of communication between this Presidency and the North-West Provinces and parts of the Punjab—a line which will reduce the distance between the northern frontier of India and nearest port in India to Europe, something like 400 miles."

Nothing, added the Chairman, could be more emphatic than this opinion from a retiring Governor; and it coincided with the shareholders' ideas and with those of every one in Bombay. A memorial, dated 25th May last, had been presented by the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India on the same subject, requesting that the line must be speedily made and on the broad gauge. Well might Sir Philip Wodehouse speak of the coming days for Bombay when already 40 per cent. of the trade of India passed through Bombay. Referring next to the extensions of this Company's line into Kattiawar and other parts, the Chairman mentioned that the directors anxious to know how far the recommendations of their agent in Bombay and others had been borne out by the actual figures, had obtained from the Auditor in Bombay an elaborate report of the working of each of these extensions. In this it appeared that the cost had been very small—£5,000, some odd hundreds per mile, and that they had earned 5·14 per cent. and 6·23 per cent. on the actual sum expended upon them. Nothing could be more satisfactory than this or more convincing as to the wisdom of the Board in acting on the suggestions of their agent in Bombay. So far the experiment had been highly remunerative, though allowance must be made for the cheapness of rails. These lines were made at £5,000 and £4,000 and odd hundreds a mile. This result was very gratifying as an example of the enormously rich country through which this Company's line passed and as showing how much might be done by feeders in that, direction. This was taking no credit for the traffic brought on to the main line. That might be matter of speculation, but no doubt there was a great deal of traffic brought on the main line that otherwise might not have found its way there. There were a few things he might mention not stated in the report but which would be interesting to hear. He would state the receipts from passengers and goods during the last 3 years. The passengers in 1874 yielded £203,000; 1875 £228,000 and in 1876 £214,000. Goods in the same three years yielded in 1874 £304,000, in 1875, £343,000, and in 1876 £386,000; so that there was a gradual increase whether in passengers or goods. Then again the number of passengers carried in the same three years was in 1874 3,660,000, 1875 4,100,000, and in 1876 4,325,000. Nothing could be more satisfactory. All of it was ordinary and legitimate traffic with the exception of that of 1875 when there were more passengers carried longer distances because of the visit of the Prince of Wales. The passenger receipts had been comparatively stationary, but the number carried had considerable increased: An experiment was now being made of carrying at a lower rate for about 100 miles west of Ahmedabad, but it was too soon to know the result, but so far it had been attended with a slight loss, but it was an experiment that might be of great advantage hereafter. The three great staples of the line were cotton, salt and grain. In 1875 they carried 50,000 tons of cotton, in 1876 47,000, showing a falling off. Of salt they carried in 1875 38,000 tons and in 1876, 43,000 tons. Of grain they carried in 1875, 44,000 tons and in 1876 £62,000. The increase in grain last year was no doubt attributable to the famine in the Deccan, as the district of Guzerat was not a grain producing country, but there was a great deal sent to aid the famine districts. The general goods traffic of the railway was increasing year by year in a very satisfactory manner. The bulk of the staple productions was carried at low rates according to the requirements of the country and the nature of the goods and the sea competition. It might be said on this railway as upon most railways in India they must look more to the development of trade than to an increase of the passenger traffic for a certain dividend though both matters were being attended to by the Board who would be well informed of the time to take safe and sound steps in the future. It would be interesting also to know that for the period from the 1st January to the 19th May the increase of traffic altogether bad yielded £33,000 more than in the corresponding weeks of the past year. The shareholders had already been told the 1560 feet of the Nerbudda Bridge were carried away on the 6th September 1876. Recollect it is a tidal river running at a very great pace. A low level bridge was erected by the 30th October on which engines travelled and goods were carried. Then there was a temporary high level bridge erected by the 28th of April 1877. He hoped they would bear these dates in mind. The briges were passed by the Government engineers and all the work was done through the Executive on the spot, and Mr. George Bailey, one of the resident engineers, under the direction of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Mathew. Too great amount of praise could not be bestowed on Mr. Bailey for carrying out this wondrous work in so short a time. Some of his Indian friends who had come home had expressed to him their surprise at the steadiness with which the work was carried out night and day until at last it was completed, saving the Company many thousands of pounds. Mr. Bailey had done a wondrous work with the entire approbation of the Government of Bombay and the Board. The new bridge which he had already referred to as Sir John Hawkshaw's bridge, if constructed within the estimate as they believed it would be, would cost £275,000, which was at the rate of £58 per lineal foot as the Board considered excessively cheap, and they hoped it would be a bridge that would last for evermore. The proprietors had seen in the newspapers about the great traffic of wheat on Indian lines. That, however, mainly concerned other lines than this, because Guzerat was not a grain producing country. They would see also that new cotton mills had been run up at different parts of the line that would bring more grist to the mill. He was happy to say that Sir Richard Temple, who only arrived in Bombay last month to succeed Sir Philip Wodehouse, had already been over the line, although in the height of the hot weather. He went over with the Consulting Engineer and some of the staff, and was so well-pleased with what he saw that he had given directions to have sundry little feeding lines surveyed, so as to see how far it will be worth while making them. It was satisfactory to have such an energetic active man as Sir Richard Temple already on the *qui vive* in support of this railway. The Gaekwar of Baroda had also sanctioned some like surveys by the Company's Engineers, for which he would pay subsequently if the lines were made. There was now nothing left but to propose that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. Hartridge, Deputy Chairman, having seconded the motion, the Report was adopted.

Mr. W. Hartridge and Mr. S. J. Wilde were re-elected directors; and Mr. F. Cooper was re-elected Auditor.

The meeting was then made special, and on the Chairman's motion a resolution was adopted authorising the directors to raise either by shares or by debentures for general purposes an amount not exceeding £200,000 at such time and in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Board.

In reply to questions from the meeting

The Chairman stated that the Board took powers to raise £500,000 (the £200,000 now and the £300,000 previously) but in reality they only wanted £375,000.

Mr. Hartridge also stated that at present the Board could not say whether this sum would be raised by shares or by debentures.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the meeting.

A GUILD FUNERAL.

OUR immediate object in calling attention to the Guild, is to notice the funeral of the late John Mills, lay trustee of St. Mathias' Church, and Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, of the Madras Presidency. The funeral took place at 5 on the 13th inst. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of a body of young men who were the deceased's friends, and was received at the main door of the Church by the Chaplain, and the Assistant Chaplain who subsequently took their places at their stalls, in the Church. The altar, the choir stalls, the lectern, and the pulpit were draped in mourning; and a very large and sympathizing congregation, consisting both of friends and strangers, was present on the occasion. The first portion of the service was conducted by the Rev. W. Hebbard, and the lesson was read from the lectern by the Revd. A. C. Taylor, who then delivered a brief, and most eloquent address, in which he paid a just tribute to the virtues of the departed. John Mills was no ordinary individual; he was a noble example of what high integrity and meritorious conduct would effect even in this world, by achieving an honourable position in life. The address concluded the service in the Church: the coffin was then borne back by the deceased's friends to the plain hearse, or mourning car in waiting, which then proceeded to the cemetery. The coffin was covered with violet coloured merino, and instead of the unmeaning ornaments profusely scattered about, it was surmounted by a white metal cross running from head to foot. At the foot was a sq[illegible] the name of [illegible] which he died. The co[illegible] side of the grave, was covered [illegible] ed by a white cross. There were no [illegible] hat-bands, no mildewed scarves. The ab[illegible] hideous, and depressing insignia of death, wa[illegible] than counterbalanced by the large body of decently clad mourners present, of both sexes, who deported themselves not as beings bowed down with despair, but as Christians animated with the hope of a joyful resurrection. For a funeral of the class we have noticed, the representatives of the deceased would ordinarily be charged from Rs. 300 to 500 but the Rules of St. Matthias's Burial Guild fixes the undertaker's bill at Rs. 70, the highest—an advantage that on the question of ways and means alone must commend the Guild to the large body of the poor and middle classes of this city. The only objection we have heard of the guild funeral, is the adoption by the Association of violet as its colour of mourning; but if we analyze the feeling that fathers this objection we shall find that it is simply because violet finds favour with Roman Catholics. This is an objection however so weak that it will soon give way, as the many advantages of the guild force themselves to notice. We quite agree with St. Cyprian and are at a loss to understand why black should be the Christian sign of mourning, except it be for sin, when we hope that our departed are gone to be clad in' white robes.'—*Madras Athenæum*.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC'S VIEW OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CATHOLIC EXAMINER."

SIR,—It has been always the laudable object of our military authorities to devise means for improving the social happiness and moral condition of soldiers in India. Witness the fine and rich libraries, the recreation rooms in the new barracks, the many sports at the weekly gymkhanas, the erection of workshops, and the yearly exhibitions of Industry: they all bespeak the interest which the Government and Commanding Officers take in the welfare of the British soldiers. It is a fact, that those men who avail themselves of all the advantages offered to them in the line of amusement or useful occupation, have higher notions than others and also lead a better life than did those, who in former years were left to themselves all day long in the monotonous barrack room, from which they only escaped to the canteen and the bazaar.

Neither can it be left unnoticed, that the Catholic Priests at military stations have also done all in their power to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of those soldiers who were under their care. Confraternities are established everywhere. Some good men assemble in the evening at the chapel to say the rosary, and approach the Sacraments at least once a month. Most of them are teetotalers and edify their comrades by their good example. The Priests have provided for religious reading rooms and supply good Catholic papers to the members who subscribe a trifle to meet the expenses of a small library. It is beyond calculation how many sins are avoided and what a number of sinful occasions are cut off by this means, especially when the Priest spends the evenings with the men and encourages them by a small dose of familiarity. In addition to these zealous exertions we have to mention the establishment of the Bombay Temperance Society, of which there are now many branches all over this Presidency. For certain men it is *absolutely* necessary to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, because whenever they taste or smell a little of it, they want more and do not know were to stop. I must be bound by a strong chain; they must take and keep the pledge. A Temperance Association is therefore a great benefit to them.

But it is a great mistake to say that for *every* man teetotalism is the only base of christian life. It is a Protestant principle, an heretical opinion, to say that the use of wine is sinful. The Church has condemned that sect, which went to such extremes as even to denounce the use of wine at Holy Communion, and for this reason Pope Gelasius ordained that Holy Communion should be administered under *both* kinds (bread and wine), a practice which was kept up for some time, solely to refute the heretics.

It is likewise a great misapprehension to think, that so long as a man is a teetotaler, his soul is safe. The heralds of modern teetotalism preach, that in order to be a good man you must be a teetotaler. Is there no intemperance in eating too much? Is there no pledge required to abstain from fornication? At Ahmednagar, where the European garrison does not exceed 500 men, not less than 200 prostitutes have tickets for their abominable trade. Does that speak in favour of the great Temperance movement? Still the movement is going on, is patronized by conspicuous officers, to discountenance the crime of drunkenness. First it was said, that soldiers of all persuasions could join the Protestant Temperance Society. Indeed, some Catholic men, who did not like to come into close contact with the Priest, being afraid of the Confessional, went to that place to take the pledge. Another advantage too there was in their acting thus: Where a Colonel patronized the Temperance Society, the names of all teetotalers, being struck off from the Canteen roll, would be known in the Orderly Room, and the men expected some favour on account of their being teetotalers, nominally teetotalers at least. In different stations there was a great falling away from the Catholic Temperance Society, and even members of the Confraternity belonged to the Protestant Temperance Hall. The spirit of teetotalism pervaded the very minds of our children in the patcheries. It was a clever invention, to arrange Temperance meetings and to invite all the school children on certain occasions to a tea-party. We must not ridicule the instigators of that movement, when after a grand treat with cakes and sweets, they induced little fellows of 8 years to take pledges for life-time, just like old drunkards, who by circumstances were compelled to turn over a new leaf.

The Catholic Clergy, perhaps from fear of impeding a good cause, did not oppose that Protestant temperance movement. But of late the Priests had to be on the alert when the Temperance Society became identical with the Independent Order of Good Templars. This is a Secret Society, imported as some people say, by Methodist preachers from America. The rules of that Order are printed in a little yellow pamphlet, and on perusing them one cannot help thinking, that it is connected with Freemasonry. It is asserted, that the Good Templars are *in via* to Masonry. They are members of a Secret Society, who do not drink so much beer, wine and liquors as other Masons consume at the working of the Lodge. There are among the Good Templars the same worshipful titles, officers, secret watchwords and mysterious signs.

Beware of false prophets! Catholic soldiers in stations where they have a Priest and chapel of their own, are under no necessity of taking Protestant pledges, and they should particularly abstain from a Society which is condemned by the Church.

Temperance is a virtue and, therefore, teetotalism should be based on religious principles. The grace of God is required for all supernatural acts of virtue. Let a Catholic then take his pledge from his Priest; let him first go to Confession and strengthen his resolution by Holy Communion; let him pray for perseverance, and he will sooner, and better keep his pledge than those who from wordly motives make a show of their teetotalism. On the other hand, how do matters stand with the Good Templars? The other day it was reported, that a Sergeant in Neemuch, who was at the head of the Good Templars had absconded (*Bombay Gazette*). Then, there was a tremendous fight at Newcastle among the Good Templars and they came to blows for the possession of a charter. (*Catholic Examiner*). Every day we hear of *Good Templars* breaking out and behaving worse than *bad* Templars would do.

Still there are ignorant Catholics who admire the Good Templars and join them, saying that there is no harm in that Society. True, there is no harm in the yellow little book which contains the rules and bye-laws of the Templars just as there is no harm in the oath a Freemason takes when he promises to be a good citizen and loyal subject. But neither Masons nor Good Templars do stop here. It should be enough for a Catholic to know that the Church has condemned the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Ahmednagar, 8th July. G. WENNIGER, S. J.

SMITH vs. CASTOR.

(*Madras Times.*)

THE case in which Mr. George Humphries Smith charges Mr. John Henry Castor with having committed adultery with Julia Virginia Smith, the wife of the complainant, came on for hearing on Thursday last, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Madras, before Colonel Weldon. The defendant said that he had engaged the services of Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Grant who were unable to attend, so he applied for an adjournment. Mr. Champion, who appeared for the prosecutor, opposed the application, and his Worship was of opinion that the adjournment could not be granted. In opening the case, Mr. Champion observed that he wished to add another and more specific charge to the one that had already been preferred. Since preferring the first charge, the complainant had obtained the most conclusive evidence of the defendant having committed adultery with the wife of the complainant on the 22nd January 1877, at the Capper House Hotel. Mr. Champion then proceeded to narrate the facts upon which the charges were based. The prosecutor was married to his wife, who was then Julia Virginia Maitland, a widow on the 31st August 1870, at St. Matthias's Church, Vepery, and the defendant was present at the marriage. The prosecutor before his marriage had known the defendant, but afterwards he was not intimate with him and discouraged his visits to his house. Some time afterwards, the defendant was married, and in June 1876, the prosecutor left the Railway with which he was connected and proceeded to Rangoon. On his return to Madras, he found that his wife had renewed her acquaintance with the defendant and his wife, and the prosecutor and his wife and the defendant and his wife were afterwards on terms of intimacy. The prosecutor next had occasion to go to Tanjore, and on his return to Madras, he found a most unaccountable coldness in the conduct of his wife towards him. The prosecutor could not also help observing an increased intimacy between his wife and the defendant, but he suspected nothing. The prosecutor has obtained information that, during his absence at Tanjore, his wife and the defendant drove out together frequently, and that the defendant used to try to avoid being seen doing so by his friends. The carriage in which they drove used to have the venetians [illegible], and, on one occasion, when the defendant was [illegible] by a Mr. De Beaux, he covered his face. [illegible] in Mrs. Smith's conduct towards her husband [illegible], and she left his protection on the morning of the 6th December, 1876. Mrs. Smith went to Pondicherry, and the prosecutor followed her there, and endeavoured to get her to come back, but she declined to do so. Mr. Champion added that he was prepared to prove that, on 22nd January 1877, the defendant and Mrs. Smith were together at the Capper House Hotel. Previous to this day, the defendant had spoken to Police Inspector Green and expressed a great wish to secure the upper room of the Capper House Hotel, and on the day in question, the defendant and Mrs. Smith drove together to the Hotel and slept at night in one room in which there was but a single cot. The defendant left early next morning, but returned and, after taking breakfast and tiffin at the Hotel with Mrs. Smith, he and Mrs. Smith left the Hotel. Shortly afterwards, the defendant, who appeared to have regarded Mr. Green as a confidant, told him that he had seen Mrs. Smith at the Capper House Hotel and had enjoyed himself. The next time Mrs. Smith paid a visit to Madras was shortly before Easter. She occupied a house in Barnaby's road near Mr. Grant's house, and it would appear that she gave it out as her reason for staying there that she wished to consult Mr. Grant about an application she intended to make for maintenance. Mr. Champion was prepared to prove that the house in Barnaby road was taken by Mr. Castor, that two chairs, the blanket and two pillows which Mrs. Smith used were supplied by the defendant, and that all her meals were sent to Mrs. Smith from Mr. Castor's house. The third occasion to which Mr. Champion referred was when the defendant met Mrs. Smith on the 5th and 6th July last. Mrs. Smith, on this occasion of her visit to Madras, it is alleged, never remained in the same Hotel for two days together. She stopped at the Victoria Hotel under the name of Mrs. Brown, and on the night of the 5th July she went to the defendant's house and slept with him. Next morning, she went to the Branch Elphinstone Hotel and gave her name as Mrs. Castor. She met the defendant again at his house on the night of the 6th July and slept with him. She had also evidently made arrangements to go to the defendant on the night of the 7th July, when the prosecutor who had somehow become aware of her movements, surprised her at the Branch Elphinstone Hotel. An unpleasant scene necessarily followed. The object of the prosecutor going to the Hotel, Mr. Champion said was to get his witnesses to indentify Mrs. Smith as the person they had spoken of as having met the defendant. On the same night, at a late hour, the defendant was seen by the Police returning

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

… Elphinstone Hotel. … turbance that was going on … n he was seen by the Police. … rvations, Mr. Champion called the prose- … spoke to his marriage with his wife, and to … circumstances that had occurred shortly before his wife left his protection.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Grant came in and at the conclusion of the examination-in-chief of the prosecutor, renewed the application for an adjournment. He said that there were grave matters for consideration in connection with the charges against the defendant. The warrant had been issued only on Monday and a fresh charge had now been preferred. It was necessary in the interests of the prosecutor and of the defendant that the adjournment should be granted, and the defendant was anxious that his case should be conducted by counsel who had been engaged.

His Worship did not think that the case should be adjourned for the appearance of counsel.

Mr. Grant submitted that a fresh charge had been preferred and that he had no time to get instruction to be able to cross-examine the prosecutor as to the facts alleged.

His Worship observed that as the case would, if made out, be committed to the sessions, the defendant would have plenty of time to get up his case.

Mr. Grant then cross-examined the prosecutor.

Mr. De Beaux, the first witness called, deposed to having seen the defendant and Mrs. Smith driving together in a carriage and to the defendant having on one occasion covered his face when he saw the witness.

A coachman in the service of Mr. Foster, a hack stable keeper, spoke to having driven the defendant and Mrs. Smith frequently in his carriage.

The writer and the maty of Capper House Hotel deposed to the defendant and Mrs. Smith having come to the Hotel and slept together in a room, on the night of the 22nd January 1877.

The gardener of the house in Barnaby's road spoke to the defendant having engaged the house twice, and to Mrs. Smith having come and remained there for some days. The defendant used to come at nights to Mrs. Smith. He furnished two chairs, a blanket and a pillow and the meals for Mrs. Smith were brought from the defendant's house. The rent of the house was not paid, and Mrs. Smith left the house without any notice.

The wife of the gardener corroborated the evidence of her husband, and a Police Constable spoke to having seen the defendant coming from the from in question on one occasion.

A coachman spoke to having driven Mrs. Smith from the Victoria Hotel to the defendant's house at Kilpauk on the night of the 6th July and to having driven her from the defendant's house to the Branch Elphinstone Hotel on the following morning.

A watching peon employed by Messrs. Franck and Co., auctioneers, to watch some furniture in the house at Kilpauk, deposed to Mrs. Smith having come to the house in a jutka on the evening of the 5th July. The defendant met her, and she remained in the house with the defendant till next morning. Mrs. Smith came to the house again on the night of the 6th July and remained with the defendant till next morning.

Another watching peon corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness as to Mrs. Smith having gone to the house at Kilpauk and met the defendant there on the evening of the 5th July.

Mrs. Smith was called and she said that she was married to the prosecutor on the 31st August 1870 at St. Matthias's Church, Vepery. In cross-examination, she said she left her husband on the 6th December, 1876. She has since lived at Pondicherry and has been in consultation with Messrs. Grant and Grant with reference to a divorce. She saw her husband on Saturday at the hotel. They had a quarrel. He was there many hours. She told him that she intended to get a divorce and that he had no right to molest her. The case for the prosecution was closed, and further proceedings were adjourned till Friday the 20th instant.

The defendant was called upon to enter into a recognisance himself in 1,000 rupees and to find two sureties of 00 rupees each.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

This Regatta commenced on June 21st. The weather was fine during the greater part of the day, and some excellent performances were witnessed. The following is a detailed report of the rowing for the different events :—

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (eight oars).—FIRST HEAT.
Berks Station : Putney Thames R.C.. 1
Centre Station : 1st Batt Grenadier Guards B.C... .. 2

The Guards on the outside jumped off with of lead of a few feet. Thames rowed a fast stroke, but did not hold them at first. At Romenham Farm Thames closed up, and went steadily in front. They led by three parts of a length at half-way post, and drew clear shortly after, winning with a fair amount in hand by a clear length. The rowing of Thames was by no means up to their form of last year, and even allowing that they were not pressed at the finish they should have done faster time than 7min 40sec.

DIAMOND SCULLS—FIRST HEAT.
Centre Station : Oxford : T. C. Edwardes-Moss 1
Berks Station : London R.C.: R. B. Bainbridge...... 0
Berke Station : London R.C. : A. H. Grove.......... 0

Moss started very leisurely, Grove led him by three-quarters of a length, and Bainbridge by half a length, in less than a dozen strokes. He then seemed to settle to his work, and, sculling a longer stroke than either of his opponents, rapidly went by Bainbridge, and held Grove. At the first gate he began to draw on Grove. At Fawley Court he had collared him, and slowly and surely went in front, still at the same long stroke. He drew clear half way, and increasing his lead steadily rounded the Point two lengths clear, and won, spurting at the finish by five or six lengths. Bainbridge was nowhere.

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP—SECOND HEAT.
Centre Station : London R.C. 1
Berke Station : Kingston R.C 2

This was the race of the day. London drew a little in front in the first dozen strokes. They then got to work, and went away faster. They led half a length at the first gate. At Fawley Court they led by four-fifths of a length, and still gaining crossed as if to take Kingston's water. Kingston spurted, stalled them off, and drove them out. The race resumed, London three-quarters of their own length in front. They did not get away more for the present ; of anything Kingston gained at the halfway. At the White House, London made another rush, and bored in again. Still they could not draw clear, and Kingston held their own, overlapping by a quarter of a length. When they came to the Point, Kingston, aided by the station, pulled up a little more. In the last finish off the Stewards' Stand, London drew away a few feet, and won by three-quarters of a length or perhaps a little less. Both crews kept good form to the end. Time, 7min 12sec—the fastest on record. One old habitue of the regatta—a steward—made it 7min 10sec.

DIAMOND CHALLENGE SCULLS.—SECOND HEAT.
Centre Station : Moulsey R C : A Payne.................. 1
Berke Station : West of Scotland Amateur B. C.: J. Ross 2

Almost immediately after the start, Rose came away with a good lead and before reaching the boathouse on the stand side a quarter, of a mile from the start the northerner had drawn out with fully a length's advantage. The pair retained this position, rowing stroke and stroke for about two hundred yards, when Ross gradually came back to his opponent, and doubling over his sculls when the test came he finally collapsed at the half-distance, allowing Payne to take the command. The north-countryman after this was unable to make anything like the semblance of an effort, and creditably upholding his reputation as a non-stayer he showed Payne to finish the easiest of winners by six lengths Time 9 min 22sec.

LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE (eight oars.)—FIRST HEAT.
Centre Station : Cambridge Jesus College B C .. 1
Bucks Station : Eton College B C...................... 2
Berks Station : Cheltenham College B C.......... .. 3

Jesus and Eton went right away ; Cheltenham rowed neatly at first, but could not go the pace. Eton led by a canvass length past the Farm, Jesus just clearing Cheltenham at this point. At Fawley Court Jesus spurted and went by Eton, leading them by a quarter of a length. After this they again settled down to a slower stroke, and drew away steadily, with the race clearly in hand. They were clear below the Point, where Eton, who hitherto had rowed in good form, began to get a little wild. At the last Jesus won by a clear length and more, with a good bit in hand. Time, 7min Issec.

LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE.—SECOND HEAT.
Centre Station : Cambridge Caius College B C...... 1
Bucks Station : Dublin Trinity College B C......... 2
Berks Station : Radley, St Peter's College B C...... 3

Caius came down Dublin all the way. Radley could not go the pace but kept in fair time and form though many lengths astern of the last. Halfway up the course Caius were some feet clear of the Irishmen, and increased their lead at leisure to the finish. Time, 7min 20sec. Caius did not row their stroke out so well as we expected, but they were well together and strong Dublin are an improving lot, and rowed their stroke out better than their opponents, but they were much less uniform in their work.

THAMES CHALLENGE CUP (eight oars).—FIRST HEAT.
Centre Station : London R. C. 1
Berks Station : Wandsworth West London R. C... 2
Bucks Station : Reading R. C. 3

The two London crews came away from Reading directly after starting, and it was soon clear that the local men were outpaced A good race for permiership ensued between the metropolitan crews, the first to show any perceptible advantage being London, in the centre of the river, and on approaching the half distance mark they were nearly a length to the good. Here the station materially assisted West London, who pressed their opponents in a vigorous manner, but London increasing their rate of stroke, drew away again, and ultimately won by a couple of lengths. Time, 7 min 38sec.

SECOND HEAT.
Bucks Station : Putney Thames R. C. 1
Berks Station : Hammersmith Ino R. C. 2
Centre Station : Chiswick Grove Park R. C. 3

From an even start the three crews kept pretty level as far as Fawley Court, when Grove Park began to fall in the rear, while simultaneously Thames showed a slight advantage over Ino, but not more than half a length separated the leading boats until Bush Gate had been passed, although it was here evident that Grove Park were outclassed. A slashing race now ensued between Thames and Ino, the latter with a series of spurts succeeding in keeping within half a length of the Thames boat, out Smelt set his crew the slower stroke of the two, and being well backed up by his men they passed the post victorious by fully half a length. Time, 7 min 36sec.

DIAMOND CHALLENGE SCULLS.—THIRD HEAT.
Bucks Station ; Putney Thames R. C. W. L. Slater... 1
Centre Station Royal Engineers, Ditton J. T. Suckpill 2

Immediately after starting Slater went abruptly over under the Bucks shore, while his adversary showed an equal liking for the other bank, and the two sculled bow and bow on passing Bush Gate (half distance), at which juncture Slater gradually shaped his course across, and after straightening there was little, if anything, to choose between the two boats. Encouraged by the shouts of his fellow clubmen running along the path. Slater made one or two attempts to take his opponent's water, but being checked it was not until within a quarter of a mile of home that the Thames man effected his object, when the race was virtually at an end, as Slater had no difficulty in winning by nearly a couple of lengths. Time, 9min 23sec

FOURTH HEAT.
Berks Station Kingston A V Frere.......................1
Centre Station Dublin Pembroke R. C. C. G. White 2

Shortly after getting away Frere, with the inner station, shot ahead, and very quickly held an advantage of fully a length. Gradually increasing this distance, the Kingstonian took matters somewhat leisurely, and at Poplar Point had his opponent settled, finally passing the post an easy winner by two lengths and a half. Time, 9min 8sec.

VISITOR'S CHALLENGE CUP (four oars).—FIRST HEAT.
Berks Station Cambridge Jesus College B. C 1
Centre Station Oxford Brasenose College B C......... 2
Bucks Station Cambridge First Trinity College B C 3

Both Jesus and Brasenose came right away from First Trinity, from the outset. The Jesus men always held a slight lead, but did not get much away at first. At the Farm they led by a quarter of a length, "First" being far astern. Both of the leaders steered rather erratically up the reach, Brasenose working over to the Bucks shore and then back while Jesus courted Remenham Bay. At Fawley Court Jesus led by nearly a clear length round the Point, and won by about the same in 8min 18sec.

SILVER GOBLETS (pair oars)—FIRST HEAT.
Berks Station: Putney Thames R. C.: W. H. Eyre and J. Hastie 1
Bucks Station : London R C F. S. Gulston A. de Long.. 2
Centre Station : Ino R. C.: W. Chillingworth and C. Herbert 0

The Ino pair were out of it in a dozen strokes. Gulston and Long led at first, but only for a few feet. They injudiciously crossed the river, and rowed under the Bucks shore, running the gauntlet of all the stray pleasure boats Eyre rowed wildly at first, and missed a stroke or two once below First Gate, and another time off the Farm. After that he and Hastie settled down and rowed remarkably well. They drew well in front before they reached Fawley Court, and held a commanding lead half way. They got much more even in their style as the race progressed. They rounded the Point some four or five lengths away, and won with something in hand by that distance.

VISITORS CHALLENGE CUP.—SECOND HEAT.
Berks Station : Oxford Keble College B. C. 1
Centre Station: Dublin Trinity College B. C......................2

Dublin were sadly out of practice, just as they were last year. They could not hold Keble after the first hundred yards, and the Oxonians, coming steadily away, led by a clear length at half way, and by three at the Point, winning as they liked.

WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP (four oars).—FIRST HEAT.
Berks Station : Kingston R. C. 1
Centre Station : London R. C............................ 2

This was a magnificent race for three parts of the journey although Kingston had always a slight advantage, but steering an indifferent course before reaching the Point they sacrificed a considerable distance, and there would doubtless have been a desperate struggle for superiority had the station not served Kingston. The latter, however, went out very wide at the turn, and the two boats exchanged positions, a foul at one period appearing imminent but straightening again and getting into their own water, Kingston came rapidly away and won by two lengths and a half. Time, 8min 14sec.

SECOND HEAT.
Berks Station : Twickenham Waldegrate B. C. 1
Centre Station : Putney Thames R. C................. 2

Waldegrave started at a fast stroke, short and sliding badly. They soon led Thames, who went to sleep, and rowed too slow. Half way up there was half a clear length between them. Thames then quickened, and despite erratic steering came up hand over hand so soon as they really rowed a fast stroke. I was, however, too late, and they fell short by six feet at the finish, by which distance Waldegrave won.

SILVER GOBLETS—SECOND HEAT.
Berks Station : London R. C. : S. Le B. Smith and F. L. Playford 1
Centre Station : Cambridge : T. E. Hockin and C. Gurdon 0

A good race to Fawley, London had a few feet at first, Cambridge close up at the Farm. At Fawley Court Hockin bored in and fouled. He was plainly in the wrong, and after this unfortunate mistake it was no use for either pair to exert themselves.

DIAMOND SCULLS—FIFTH HEAT.
Centre Station : T. C. Edwardes-Moss............. 1
Berks Station : A. Payne 2

Moss led all the way from the Berks station. He had done one more race in the day previously than Payne had, but he seemed none the worse for it. He pulled the slower stroke all the way ; he was clear at Fawley, and won at his leisure by four lengths.

SIXTH HEAT.
Centre Station : A. V. Frere 1
Berks Station : W. L. Slater 2

Frere had the best of the race the whole way, and won cleverly by three lengths.

The account of the second day's proceedings will be received by next mail.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE ALPS.

M. Henri Cordier, well known to English mountaineers as a prominent member of the French Alpine Club, has met with a terrible fate on one of the glaciers at the base of Mont Pelvoux, in Dauphine. M. Cordier was a cragsman of no mean order, and some of his expeditions of last year, including the ascent of the Aiguille Verte from the Argentiere Glacier, of Les Courtes from the Talefre Glacier, and of several peaks in the Pontresina neighbourhood, were made in conjunction with members of the English Alpine Club, and have recently been described in the organ of that body, the *Alpine Journal.* It was M. Cordier's special ambition to attain the summit of the Meije, which is almost the only Alpine peak of first-rate eminence, besides the Aiguille due Dru, that still remains unconquered, and having failed in his attempt of last year, he betook himself at the beginning of the present month to the village of La Berarde, which is generally the starting point for excursions in the range of Mont Pelvoux. One of his guides was the well known Jakob Anderegg ; the other is called "Mauer" in the account which we have received, but was probably the same Andreas Maurer who took part in the Aiguille Verte expedition, and who is reputed to be also a thoroughly competent man. This season they had crossed the pass from La Grave, which is described in Mr. Whymper's "Scrambles in the Alps ;" had attacked the lofty "Pic sans nom," but had been defeated by the large amount of recent snow, and on the 7th of June had successfully made the great ascent of the Plaret, which appears to be one of the minor peaks in the Pelvoux range. They had safely descended to the lower glacier and had just been lunching among the rock at the side. The rope had been cast off, for they were below the region of concealed crevasses ; the guides were just adjusting their knapsacks, while M. Cordier, in advance, stroled down the glacier. Presently he reached the top of a steep slope of snow which was partly undermined by the glacier torrent ; and one of the guides looking round, was horrified to see him preparing to glissade down this slope, and shouted to warn him of the danger. But M. Cordier was so short-sighted that probably he was unable to see the torrent below, and he either failed to hear or disregarded the caution. He was seen to glide rapidly down, but after he had glissaded a considerable distance the snow gave way, and he was precipitated into the furious sub-glacial torrent, which was here running some eight or ten feet below the surface. The force of the stream in the early spring is enormous, and he was whirled along by the rush of waters far under the ice. The guides rushed to the spot, and one of them descended by the aid of a rope into the gulf in which M. Cordier had disappeared. But his shouts met with no answer, and so steeply did the torrent descend through the ice that in a few yards its cavernous course was lost in darkness. The search was long continued without success, and it was only in the evening that Anderegg and Maurer arrived at La Berarde with the news of the catastrophe Next morning a large body of men, with axes and spades, were sent to the place, and excavated the glacier, to the depth of twelve feet at right angles with the cleft. At a turn of the channel, about a dozen yards from the spot where the snow and ice had given way, the body was discovered by Anderegg, and was with some difficulty brought to the surface. It bore no marks of disfigurement, and in the opinion of the medical men who conducted the official examination death had been almost instantaneous. The water had worn the ice smooth, and there were no rough projections likely to cause mutilation ; but the cruel torrent had seized him in its icy grasp and beaten the life out of him. It has been insinuated that the catastrophe was in part attributable to the guides, but it is perfectly clear that it was due entirely to the imprudence of the unfortunate man, whose defective visions, no doubt deceived him ; and those who have personal knowledge of Jakob Anderegg will be satisfied that nothing which skill and courage could supply was omitted in the attempt at rescue.—*Pioneer.*

A GRATEFUL DAY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette,*)

(As Recorded by a Member of the Society of the Holy Cross.)

My simple morning meal was done, the daily prints inspected,
My little household, celibate, in seemly sort dir.c'ed,
I stood within my casement low, and framed an aspiration
For some sweet opportunity of grace in my vocation :

When—by goes Susan, Delling's lass ; I nod to her, in duty ;
And as she coyly glances back, a perfect village beauty,
I see the thought between her lips, so ruddy ripe and ready,
"There's parson who on Sunday next will marry me and Teddy."

"Ah me (thinks I), ev'n in that breast, so fair and tranquil seeming,
What sinful speculations, what unholy dreams are teeming !"
I bid her in, and though my office delicately lingers,
Soon have her wicked little thoughts in my fraternal fingers.

"Behold this sacred Book," I cry, "above your heart I press it,
The virgin rose thereby that blows, and not your lips, shall kiss it !
And now, reveal to wholesome light those rankling weeds of evil,
The thoughts that make this precious form a playground for the Devil !"

"Tis thus and thus with you ! Confess—to me, your priest and brother !"
"'Tis no such thing !" sobbed pretty Sue ; "we only love each other !"
"Love ! love !" I cried, as, stung with zeal, I clutched her shapely shoulder,
"I'll tell you what that means !"—and then, in solemn tone I told her.

O profitable morn ! For though the maid at first proved kittle,
'Twas sweet at last to reach the truth ; it had been so, a little.
So may I tie more duteously the carnal bond on Sunday,
And smoother is my task to speak with Mrs. Ted on Monday.

My soul aglow, my spirits moved to fulness and elation,
I sallied forth, for well it is to calm all agitation.
But hardly had I halved the mile between my home and Mayfield,
When, lo you ! Jenny Rogers and young Tucker in a hayfield !

A sanguine, levitable lad is Tucker, more than seven ;
Rogers is born to wantonness, I fear, and she's eleven.
So, vewing their insidious sports, I call the heedless Jenny,
Meanwhile dismissing Tucker to the cake-shop with a penny.

And when within the pine-wood, with balmy odours laden,
Upon my knees compassionate reposed the little maiden —
And when I named the naughty tricks that may be they'd been playing,
And softly spoke the wicked words I feared me they'd been saying,—

She blushed to burning, while her eyes appeared as eyes a-gazing
Upon a brazen pot but newly drown from furnace blazing.
So forth I fared upon my way, rejoicing I had tried her,
And trusting that those sudden fires perchance had purified her.

At Mayfield lives good Mrs. Wagg ; and noontide near, I sought her,
Beseeching her to render me a little cup of water ;
When, to the cloistered dairy led, I mark her wand'ring senses,
And hear a sad account again of her benevolences.

I cheer th' afflicted soul, I calm the rebel blood within her,
Give Wagg a melancholy smile as he comes into dinner,
And meeting on my homeward way Sue's father, Master Delling,
Condole with him on losing that fair blossom from his dwelling.

And having now with wine of price and goodly meats sustained me
(But for thy sake, sweet Mother Church, I gladly had refrained me),
The world shall have another of my passionate effusions
Against the filthy Turk and his domestic institutions.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints	Rs.	16 0
,, ,, 6 ,, Quarts	,,	18 0
,, ,, 4 ,, ,,	,,	13 0

APOLLINARIS

A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—" A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of Tropical Climates,"—*British Medical Journal.*

" Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. Wanklyn, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—" Far superior to ordinary Manufactured Aerated Waters."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—" The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of " Baths and Wells," &c., writes : " The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the certainty of its purity. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes : " Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Smith, Bilbrough & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents :—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, wit copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875.
10, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FURTHER REDUCTION.—PRICE LIST NOW READY.

		Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.	33	0	0
,, Exshaw's No. 1	,,	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien quarts	,,	9	8	0
,, ,, pints	,,	5	8	0
,, Medoc quarts	,,	11	0	0
,, ,, pints	,,	6	4	0
,, St. Estephe quarts	,,	13	0	0
,, ,, pints	,,	7	4	0
BACON	per lb.	0	13	0
HAM	,,	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

RINGS.

Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!"—Cibber.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each	Rs.	9 &	10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness, from	,,	14 to	25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each	,,	16 to	25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. (Prices vary entirely in accordance with the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from	,,	100 to	1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds, from	,,	20 to	200
SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Blood stone, Sardonyx, &c., from	,,	18 to	75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from	,,	20 to	40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair, from	,,	25 to	50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both, from	,,	35 to	200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a band Ring, with the hair plaited round, from	,,	12 to	35
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut ; or enamelled in colours upon all gold, from	,,	30 to	80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings, from	,,	20 to	40
GOLD KEEPERS OR GUARD RINGS, in a variety of patterns, from	,,	12 to	30
POESIE RINGS, with enamelled Mottos, a host of quaint conceits, each	,,	25	

" *About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
That she did give me; whose poesy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, ' Love me, and leave me not.' "—
Shakespere.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use and never gets out of order Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation. Rs. 25 each and Rs. 15.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result reducing the water to Ice.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

2 lbs. and 4 lbs. each, complete with furnace, thermometers, &c., instructions for working and making Ices, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Railway Ice Box........... Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 | Ice Pitchers........... Rs. 50 to Rs. 100

Ice Pail, Ice Tongs, and Ice Hammers.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.

In rich Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter. Price Rs. 15, 24 and 30.

☞ NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time.......... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO..

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows :—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2 ; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports Rs. 3 ; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5 ; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off them.

BOMBAY HOUSE :—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES :—5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., and 44, Mark Lane, City, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE :—10, Hare Street, Calcutta. | BORDEAUX HOUSE :—Place du Champ de Mars.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY,

OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,

THE P. & O. Co., and the B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME of THEIR SHIPS.

Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY.
THE REFORM.
THE WINDHAM.
THE ATHENÆUM.
THE HIMALAYA.
THE NYNEE TAL.
THE CAWNPORE.
THE SIRHIND.
THE TUTICORIN.
THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
THE WESTERN INDIA

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value
3 months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine, Spirits, &c., &c., that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

BORDEAUX—Red.

IN BOTTLE.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	,, RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	,, PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	,, LAROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	St. JULIEN		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, Excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. do. Cup		11 8	...

IN WOOD.

CASH. 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		Per 46 Gals. Hdhs duty paid. R. A.
254 4	St. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	St. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import for order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 8	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 8	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, Superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.			Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	red seal	32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44 0	134 0	260 0	510 0
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40 0	122 0	234 0	460 0
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37 0	112 0	217 0	420 0
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36 0	102 0	195 0	380 0
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34 0	86 0	163 0	320 0

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4, extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, " Extra Dry," so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES PLUME, per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	,, EXCELLENT WINE	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavor	31 0	33 0

PORT.

Qts Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Our duty paid Prices are :—

Per dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
13 4	In Flasks		13 12
8 0	Half flasks		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavor	**	27 8
14 4	Do. In Flasks ,, ,,		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	Do. In Flasks		16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old pale, the finest imported	****	34 0
17 4	Do. In Flasks		18 0
42 4	BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	Do. fine " Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
15 12	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL		16 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.
13 8	COGNAC, ****	14 0
11 12	,, ***	12 0
9 12	,, **	10 0
9 4	,, *	9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. An allowance of price for the Jar willbe made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar 1 Gallon	Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS,	20 8	...
29 4	...	" KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	..	28 0

July, 1877.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited.)
Capital—£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 500,000

LONDON BANKERS
The London and County Bank.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.
From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Les Canons	Rs. 14 per doz.	Qts.
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.
From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz.	Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,
Ruedesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44 per doz.	Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot	,, 40	,,
do.	,, 22-8	,, Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 3-4 per doz.	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	,, 5	,, Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,, Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGEE'S 3 Stars Cognac, excellent quality	Rs. 30 per doz.	Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittanc or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay 16th August 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance against Fire upon Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the Undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

Annual Income	£ 452,384
Funds in Hand	£ 777,558
Claims Paid	£1,804,411

Medical Referee—J. ARNOTT, M.D., Bombay.

THE DIRECTORS are happy to report that the past year has been one of the most successful Fire Years in the Company's experience, and they congratulate the Proprietors on the prosperous condition of the Company.

The Life Branch also progresses satisfactorily and next year will be the Queen Life Bonus year.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse, Rs 800.

A chesnut Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 500.

A grey Arab galloway, aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 300.

A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. 400.

A bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 400.

A nutmeg grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and goes in all harness, Rs. 350.

A thorough-bred Water mare, 6 years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 500.

A very handsome Pegu, 5 years, good tempered, and very showy, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 300.

A strong and powerfully built iron grey Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, would make a first charger, Rs. 550.

A high caste bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, Rs. 300.

A chesnut horse, about 7 years old, 14-1 high, is a first rate riding horse and carries a lady, Rs. 300.

A pair of large and powerful dappled grey Pegu ponies, 5 years, 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness, Rs. 900.

A strong well-conditioned bay Australian brougham horse, 8 years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness, Rs. 600.

A grey chargosh, young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.

A grey Deccan pony, rides well, Rs. 50.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th June 1877.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.

DR. SIMES' PEPSINE MIXTURE, THE ONLY CURE FOR INDIGESTION.
Trade Mark " Pepsine Mixture."

The Great Healer of the Stomach is Warranted to Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Acidity, Sickness, Headache, Giddiness, Pains between the shoulders, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Redness in the Face, Palpitation, Liver Complaints, &c. Its effects are magical, as it quickly removes wind and all undigested food from the stomach, and supplies the quantity of gastric fluid necessary for perfect digestion. Sold in Bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.

COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.

BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!! &c., cured with a few doses of NEWTON-MASON'S HOREHOUND and LINSEED LINCTUS. The great cure for Coughs, of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore, and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and all diseases of the lungs and air-passages. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influence on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing cough in two minutes, as its effects are magical, speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon, a comfortable night's sleep to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus.

Sold in bottles, Re. 1-8-0 each, Cash.
By Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes Street.
By Messrs. CASH & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Or free by post to any part of India for 48 stamps, by
A. W. MASON,
15, Royd Street, Calcutta.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—Madras Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.